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I WONDER WHY.

"I wonder why this world's good things
Should fall in such unequal shares;
While some should taste of all the joys
And others only feel the cares?
I wonder why the sunshine bright
Should fall in paths some people tread,
While others shiver in the shade
Or clouds that gather overhead?

"I wonder why the trees that hang
So full of luscious fruit should grow
Only where some may reach and eat,
While others faint and thirsty go?
Why should sweet flowers bloom for some,
For others only thorns be found?
And some grow rich on fruitful earth,
While others till but barren ground?

"I wonder why the hearts of some
O'erflow with joy and happiness,
While others go their lonely way
Unblessed with aught of tenderness?
I wonder why the eyes of some
Should ne'er be moistened with a tear,
While others weep from morn till night,
Their hearts so crushed with sorrow here?

"Ah, well; we may not know indeed
The whys, the wherefores of each life;
But this we know—there's One who sees
And watches us through joy or strife.
Each life its mission here fulfills,
And only He may know the end,
And loving Him we may be strong
Though storm or sunshine He may send."

THE BOTTOMLESS JUG.

I saw it hanging up in the kitchen of a thrifty, healthy, sturdy farmer in Oxford county, Maine—a bottomless jug! The host saw that the curious thing caught my eye, and smiled.

"You are wondering what that jug is hanging up there for, with its bottom knocked out," he said. "My wife, perhaps, can tell you the story better than I can; but she is bashful, and I aint, so I'll tell it.

"My father, as you are probably aware, owned this farm before me. He lived to a good old age, worked hard all his life, never squandered money, was a cautious trader and a good calculator; and, as men were accounted in his day and generation, he was a temperate man. I was the youngest boy, and when the old gentleman was ready to go—and he knew it—the others agreed that, since I had stayed at home and taken care of the old folks the farm should be mine. And to me it was willed. I had been married then three years.

"Well, father died—mother had gone three years before—and left the farm to me with a mortgage on it for $2,000. I said to Mollie, my wife:

"Mollie, look here. Here father's had this farm in it's first strength of soil, with all its magnificent timber, and his six boys, as they grew up, equal to so many men to help him; and he worked hard—worked hard—worked early and late—and yet, look at it! A mortgage of two thousand dollars! What can I do?"

"And I went to that jug—it had its bottom in then—and took a good stiff drink of old Medford rum from it.

"I noticed the curious look on the face of my wife just then, and asked her what she thought of it, for I supposed she was thinking of what I'd been talking about. And so she was, for she said:

"'Charles, I've thought of this a great deal, and I've thought of a way in which I believe you can clear this mortgage off before five years are ended.'

"Says I: 'Molly, tell me how you'll do it.'

"She thought for awhile, and then said, with a funny twinkle in her blue eyes—says she:

"Charles, you must promise me this, and promise me solemnly and sacredly; promise me that you will never bring home for the purpose of drinking as a beverage, at any time, any more spirits than you can bring in that old jug—the jug your father has used ever since I knew him, and which you have used since he has done with it.

"Well, I knew father used once in a while, especially in haying time and in winter when we were at work in the woods, to get an old gallon jug filled; so I thought that she meant that I should never buy more than two quarts at a time. I thought it over, and after a little while told her I would agree to it.

"'Now, mind,' said she 'you are never, never to bring home any more spirits than you can bring in that identical jug.' And I gave her the promise.

"And before I went to bed that night I took the last pull at that jug. As I was turning it out for a sort of night cap, Mollie looked up and says she:

"'Charley, have you got a drop left?'

"There was just about a drop. We'd have to get it on the morrow. Then she said, if I had no objections, she would drink that last drop with me. I shall never forget how she said it, 'that last drop!' However, I tipped the old jug bottom up and got about a great spoonful, and Mollie said that was enough. She took the tumbler and poured a few drops of hot water into it and a bit of sugar, and then she tinkled her glass against mine, just as she'd seen us boys do when we'd been drinking to good luck, and says she:

"'Here's to the old brown jug!'

"Sakes alive! I thought to myself that poor Mollie had been drinking more of the rum than was good for her, and I tell you it kind of cut me to the heart. I forgot all about how many times she'd seen me when my tongue was thicker than it ought to be and my legs not so steady as good legs should be; but I said nothing. I drank the sentiment: 'The old brown jug,' and let it go.

"Well, I went out after that and did my chores and then went to bed, and the last thing I said before leaving the kitchen—this very room where we now sit—was:

"'We'll have the old brown jug filled tomorrow.'

"And then I went off to bed. And I have remembered ever since that I went to bed that night as I had done hundreds of times before, with buzzing in my head that a healthy man ought not to have. I didn't think of it then, nor had I ever thought of it before, but I have thought of it a good many times since, and have thought of it with wonder and awe.

"Well, I got up the next morning and did my work at the barn and then came in and ate my breakfast, but with no such an appetite as a farmer ought to have, and I could not think then that my appetite had begun to fail me. However, I ate my breakfast and then went out and hitched up the old mare, for to tell the plain truth I was feeling in need of a glass of spirits, and I hadn't a drop in the house! I was in a hurry to get to the village. I hitched up and came in for the jug. I went for it in the old cupboard and took it out, and——

"Did you ever break through thin ice on a snapping cold day, and find yourself in an instant overhead in freezing water? Because that is the very way I felt at that moment. The jug was there, but the bottom was gone. Mollie had taken a sharp chisel and a hammer, and, with a skill that might have done credit to a master workman, she had clipped the bottom clean off the jug without even cracking the edges of the sides. I looked at the jug and then she burst out. She spoke—oh, I had never heard anything like it! No, nor have I heard anything like it since. She said:

"'Charles, that's where the mortgage on this farm came from! It was brought home within that jug—two quarts at a time! And that's where your white, clear skin and your clear, pretty eyes are going! And in that jug, my husband, your appetite is going also! Oh, let the bottom stay out forever! Let it be as it is, dear heart. And remember your promise to me.'

"And then she threw her arms around my neck and burst into tears. She could speak no more.

"And there was no need. My eyes were opened as though by magic. In a single minute the whole scene passed before me. I saw all the mortgages on all the farms in our neighborhood; and I thought where the money had gone. The very last mortgage father had ever made was to pay a bill held against him by the man who had filled his jug for years. Yes, I saw it as it passed before me—a flittering picture of rum! rum! rum!—debt! debt! debt!—and in the end, death! And I returned my Mollie's kiss, and said I:

"'Mollie, my own, I'll keep the promise! I will, so help me heaven!'

"And I have kept it. In less than five years, as Mollie had said, the mortgage was cleared off; my appetite came back to me; and now we've got a few thousand dollars at interest. There hangs the old jug—just as we hung it on that day; and from that time there hasn't been a drop of spirits brought into the house for a beverage, which that bottomless jug wouldn't hold.

"Dear old jug! We mean to keep it and hand it down to our children for the lesson it can give them—a lesson of life—of a life happy, peaceful, prosperous and blessed!"

And as he ceased speaking his wife, with her arm drawn tenderly around the neck of her youngest boy, murmured a fervent amen.

TALE OF A HANDKERCHIEF.

Lost in the Alps it Almost Causes a Tragedy—A Moral.

Jeannie Welch in Buffalo Courier.

List to the thrilling tale of a handkerchief. Not many seasons since a fair and very beautiful Buffalo girl lost her handkerchief in climbing the Alps, and although we may fancy she searched long and zealously in the shadows of the mountain pathway, she ne'er found it. A few hours after a party of tourists, numbering two, and consisting of a newly wedded husband and wife, whose marriage rites had been performed by a Buffalo clergyman but a few short weeks before in the bride's native home at Groveland, Livingston county, passed over the same road, and the bride's affrighted steed, backing and rearing at sight of the white handkerchief at the roadside, well-nigh plunged over the precipice. The husband hastily dismounted and picked up the handkerchief, and handed it to his wife who put it in her pocket and henceforth it became as her own, for the name on the border, which she supposed to be that of some English dame, was not to be found on the register of the mountain inn where they spent the night. From that brief blissful wedding journey the bride returned to America to attend the funeral of her father-in-law in Canada, and while visiting a friend in her native place, Groveland, she chanced to mention to a kinswoman the curious circumstances of finding the handkerchief, and her pleasure, since she was unable to get a clue to the owner, of being justified in retaining so dainty a bit of cambric in her own possession. About one year after, having returned meanwhile to Europe, she died in Geneva, Switzerland, where she had resided since her brief trip to America. In her last will and testament she ordained that her wardrobe should be given to her kinswomen at Groveland, N. Y. In the summer of 1885, a young gallant from Buffalo chanced to be visiting in Groveland, and one day in playing lawn-tennis with him his fair young hostess dropped her handkerchief on the lawn. With his accustomed courtesy he dashed across the lawn and seized the handkerchief which lay like a snowflake on the green expanse, when his startled eye caught sight of a familiar name on the border. Perhaps the original owner of the mouchoir can tell why his hand trembled and his cheek blanched, as in restoring the bit of cambric to his companion, he said, slightly faltering:

"Do you know Miss——" repeating the name on the handkerchief.

"Why, no. Do you?" said she.

"Then, pray tell me," said he, evading the answer, "how did you come in possession of her hankerchief?"

"Why," replied she, "I may say that I inherited it." A lately deceased kinswoman left me a portion of her wardrobe, and I have always had a peculiar feeling about this handkerchief (which was among her things), because it so nearly caused her death," detailing to him the circumstances related above.

"My kinswoman," added she, "always supposed that it belonged originally to an English lady."

The handkerchief was without more ado entrusted to the keeping of the hero of the tennis field, who returned it to its first owner.

Moral: Mark your handkerchiefs.

Try It.

The Microscope describes a pretty experiment. Upon a slip of glass put a drop of liquid auric chloride or argentic nitrate, with half a grain of metallic zinc in the auric chloride, and copper in the silver. A growth of exquisite gold and silver ferns will form beneath the eye.

THE YOUNG IDEA.

Papa—"Ethel, you musn't say 'I won't' to papa. It's naughty."

Ethel—"Well, but papa, what shall I say when I mean I won't?"—*Life.*

"What are the last teeth that come?" asked a Lynn teacher to her class in physiology.

"False teeth, mum," replied a boy who had just waked up on the back seat.—*Lynn Union.*

"What kind of pills do you want, little boy?" asked the druggist. "Plain or sugar-coated?"

"Mister, I want the kind that's white-washed."—*Philadelphia Call.*

"Ma, our baby should be arrested for sleeping," said a boy to his mother.

"Why, what makes you say that? The baby is not guilty of any crime," said his mother.

"Oh, yes, it is; it is guilty of kidnapping."—*Pretzel's Weekly.*

Little Annie was found one Sunday morning busily crocheting. "Annie, dear, it is Sunday," said her mamma. "Did you forget?"

"Oh, no, mamma," she replied: "I knew it was Sunday, but I am playing that I am a little Jew."—*Chicago Interior.*

A young artist who was displaying his latest work, a picture of a lion, heroic size, to a lady, said to the latter's little boy:

"Don't be afraid, little boy, the lion won't hurt you. He is not alive."

"Oh, I'm not afraid," replied the little boy: "he don't look as if he was alive."—*New York Mercury.*

Little girl from Chicago—"Our family is a more aristocratic family than yours."

Little girl from Boston—"No, it isn't. My mother can boast of her forefathers for the past two centuries."

Little girl from Chicago—"Oh, that is nothing. My mother can boast of four husbands in the last two years."—*Philadelphia Call.*

Little Tommy and Jimmy Steadyboy were temporarily attracted from their play recently by a violent thunder storm.

"Jim," inquired Tommy, the youngster, "does Dod make all ze thunderums wif his dreat big hammer?"

"Of course," answered Jimmy, with all the confidence of a grown-up philosopher. "An' ze rain is Dod's sweat-drops,', shouted Tommy, clapping his hands in great glee. "Ain't it, Jim? An' Dod is crackin' lickrum nuts for ze 'ittle angels like pa does for us w'en we's dood."—*The Hatchet.*

Cause of Non-Church Attendance.

According to information given to the Christian Union by a large number of clergymen, not more than five per cent. of American artisans in cities habitually attend religious services of any kind. All but two of the letters say that the attendance is diminishing, and all but one that the neglect is not from unbelief in Christianity. The cause of non-church attendance, as given by these experts, may be summed as follows: The men have to go to work all the week, and they recreate on Sunday. They cannot dress as well as those with whom they must associate, and therefore stay away. They think secret societies are as good as the church. They are unable to pay for the privileges because of the high prices of things which they must have. The large salaries of the ministers disgust some. Some feel that the minister is a hireling, and therefore seeks to unbuild his church as a doctor seeks to increase his practice, not from love of souls, but to increase his salary. Some employers of labor are so bad in their treatment of their employees that the men do not want to go where they shall meet those in whose real Christianity they have so little faith. All the letters indicate that especially in the large places artisians feel they are not welcome in churches frequented by the wealthier classes.

An Extraordinary Shipwreck.

On an outward March trip of the steamship Germanic she discovered one day the wreck of a vessel, to which several men were clinging, and holding aloft a flag of distress. A fearful sea was running, but the Germanic's captain determined to do what he could at all hazards, so a boat was lowered and four sailors, literally taking their lives in their hands, started for the wreck. After several hours of hard work they reached it, when, instead of rescuing the men, they were seen to put about and pull for the steamship. The Germanic's captain was astonished beyond measure, but, after some hours of exhaustive work, the sailors returned, to explain that the wreck was in no danger of sinking, and that the only want the people on board made known to them was to be taken in tow, giving as a reason that they had on board a cargo of fish which they wished to get into market before the expiration of Lent. The wreck's mast, rudder and sails had been blown away, but still her captain would not abandon his fish. The Germanic and her very mad captain steamed away, leaving the fish owners flying their flag of distress. As the wreck has never since been heard of, it is supposed that the fish, wreck and sailors kept Easter at the bottom of the sea.

A New Dodge.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean tells the following anecdote of Robert Bonner, owner of Maud S, Dexter, and other celebrated trotters:

Robert Bonner has a big head. A book agent walked into Bonner's office the other day with a bulky religious volume under his arm.

"I have called to show you a work," he began.

"Haven't time to look at it," said Bonner decisively.

"The reason why I came to you," persisted the canvasser with the calmness of assurance arising only from habitual success, "was that your pastor, the Rev. Dr. John Hall, considered this book highly desirable for his library, but did not feel able to buy it. He didn't tell me to go to you, Mr. Bonner, and yet he seemed to want the book so much that I thought possibly you might like to give it to him. Something that he said put the idea into my head, and I said as much to him, but he peremptorily forbade me. He'd rather do without the work, helpful as it would be to him, than have it hinted to you that it would be an acceptable present. Still——"

"You're lying to me," interrupted Mr. Bonner, "and I ought to kick you out."

"I might have known better than to have tried my racket on a man with a head like that," mused the agent as he was departing.

Journalistic Amenities.

[Kansas City Times.]

Scene—Dentist office in Topeka: beautiful maiden in chair, dentist and doctor on either side. Dentist loquitur:

"Doctor, the patient rallies and the chloroform has given out."

"Quick, the Commonwealth there! Hand it to me! (Reads:) 'The editor of the Commonwealth has been frequently asked,—Ha! thank God! she sleeps! Saved!"

EGYPTIAN ZAIRGETH.

A Magic Square that Will Answer Your Questions.

Below is given a full description of the amusing magic square, called "Egyptian Zairgeth:"

D	W	W	A	W	O	M	A	B	H
I	O	I	S	O	T	D	T	T	W
W	O	A	A	A	I	B	N	I	I
T	S	D	N	T	H	I	A	A	B
O	T	T	N	T	U	W	T	D	H
T	I	A	E	S	F	L	I	N	U
E	L	N	J	C	A	D	T	O	C
B	O	H	Y	E	O	W	Y	P	E
F	R	W	E	D	I	O	I	A	R
L	N	S	C	T	L	G	H	E	H

Divide a square of pasteboard into 100 smaller squares, lettering them as above. (It will save you trouble to cut the above diagram and paste it to a card). Then ask some person to express secretly in writing a wish, to be answered by the Zairgeth. Let him select any letter on the Zairgeth. This you write down, and, proceeding horizontally from left to right, as in reading, write down every fifth letter from that chosen, taking each line consecutively until the letter first selected is reached, which is not again to be used. Put a little mark over the first letter you use from the top line. When all the letters have been written, begin to form the sentence from the jumble of letters by starting with the letter that has the mark above it; write the sentence and pass it to the wisher, who must at the same time pass you the paper containing his wish. For example, suppose the wish expressed to be, "I would like to travel in foreign countries," and the letter selected from the Zairgeth is "A" (third letter from the left on sixth line). You write down that letter and every fifth letter from it, with this result:

AINTHYWISHWAITASDATT

As the letter "W" is the first one taken from the top line, commence the sentence with it and it reads thus:

"WAIT AND ATTAIN THY WISH."

Quaint Sayings of Sam Jones.

"I see a St. Louis paper takes issue with me on the proposition that 60,000 drunkards in America stagger into a drunkard's grave every year. I refer the editor of that paper to the 1,200 barrooms in St. Louis. My God! just take a view of that city. It looks like St. Louis would send 60,000 drunkards whirling into hell and let the balance of the country free. And wherever you see a barroom that stands for ten men that have crossed the line. Do you hear that? Whenever you see a barroom lifting its sign and setting out its bottles, that means ten men, we claim, that will never recross the line—that will fill drunkards' graves as certain as God made the world. I tell you no barroom can flourish without at least ten men who have lost all hope of recovery and spent their best hours and their best means in buying the drink they will furnish. My God! go to Chicago, with her 3,000 barrooms, and then wonder that 60,000 people every year fall into drunkards' graves. Look over here to Kansas City, at the barrooms sprinkled over the streets of that town, and then wonder that 60,000 people of America stagger into drunkards' graves in a year. Brothers, directly and indirectly, I have not nearly come to the mark. But I tell you, whether there are 60,000 or 1,000, let us never furnish another poor fool for hell. What do you say?"

"Well, if there is a woman that I am in sympathy with in this world it is one of these kind, painstaking wives who does her best to please her husband, and today she has had the whole house renovated and everything changed, just so it would please the husband. And then she prepares herself in her best garb and looks, and she says: 'I will make home cheerful for him this evening;' and she meets him with a smile, kisses him, and expresses words of kindness to him, and he comes in and takes his seat, and doesn't sit there five minutes before he takes his merciless tongue and cuts his wife right down to the floor. God pity you, you old devil you, for that's what you are."

"What we want at this camp-meeting is a gospel of power—mark the expression. How will you get it? You know when God wants to launch out His laws into force to do work for Himself, He don't count noses and see how many noses He has got. He goes by weight. He puts up scales and weighs us. Do you understand? There is many a great 200-pound Methodist or Baptist around this country, and you put him on God's scale and he don't weigh an ounce. He has a great, big, fat body; but if you could pull out his soul and show it, then He would say: 'What is that starved, shrivelled, shrunken thing you have got there? Why, it hasn't had a square meal in ten years.'"

"Did you ever start anywhere with your wife and keep hurrying her up when you ought to know that she has not only to dress herself, but five children besides, while you have nothing to do but get ready? And after a while she tells you to 'Go on, husband; I'm afraid I can't get ready in time for you; I don't want to hinder you.' I've done just that way. I've walked off and out the gate, and then I'd stop and think. Then I would walk back, and go in and find worry in my wife's face and tears in her eyes, and I'd go up and put my arms around her and say, 'Wife, I want you to orgive me,' and she forgives me!"

The Secret of True Happiness.

Somebody has said, what everybody has observed, that those persons who have attained to eminence in any vocation of life have followed a uniform course, that of earnest work and unwearied application. None are truly happy but those that are busy: for the only real happiness lies in useful work of some kind, either of the hand or the head, so long as overexertion of either is avoided. It should be the aim of every one to be employed. If all men and women were kept at some useful employment, there would be less sorrow and wickedness in the world.

Reciprocity of Thought.

I am convinced that people think enough; it is the utterance of thought that is needed. If the habit of brave attempts at this utterance could be formed and, despite all criticism, be persevered in, how much more should we give to each other? What a world of enjoyment and improvement would spring up! How Athenian would Yankee life become! A Socrates at every doorway, an Aspasia—without Aspasia's reproach—at every tea urn, full of discourse that would exclude the weary pettiness of thoughtless talk. Do this for your neighbors and you will be to them Ferdinands and Isabellas, making of them the discoverers of more than a continent, for they will discover themselves, and you will pay to them the debt you owe to those who have done the same for you. But do not conceive yourself an original person. It is a snare and a delusion.—*Rose E. Cleveland.*

THE CAT'S NINE LIVES.

An Explanation from a Scientific Point of View.

Popular Science Monthly.

Of the cat it is commonly said that it has nine lives. By this saying nothing very definite is meant beyond the opinion that under various kinds of death the cat lives much longer than other animals that have to be killed by violent means.

When any question is asked of the police or of other persons who have to take the lives of lower animals, they tell you, without exception, according to my experiences, that the cat is the most difficult to destroy of all domestic animals, and that it endures accidental blows and falls with an impunity that is quite a distinguishing characteristic.

The general impression conveyed in these views is strictly correct up to a certain and well-marked degree. By the lethal death, the value of the life of the cat is found to be, at the least, three times the worth of the dog. In all the cases I have seen in which the exactest comparisons were made, the cat outlived the dog. A cat and dog of the same ages being placed in a lethal chamber, the cat, may, with perfect certainty be predicted to outlive the dog. The lethal chamber being large enough to hold both the cat and the dog, the vapor inhaled by the animals being the same, with every other condition identical, this result, as an experimental truth, may be accepted without cavil.

The differences, always well marked, are sometimes much longer than would be credible in the absence of the evidence. I have once seen a cat, falling asleep in a lethal chamber in the same period as a dog, remaining breathing, literally, nine times longer, for the dog died within five minutes, and the cat not only continued to breathe, in profoundest sleep, for forty-five minutes, but would have been recoverable by simple removal from the vapor into fresh air, if it had been removed while yet one act of breathing continued. This, however, was exceptional, because the cat, in the same lethal atmosphere as the dog, does not, as a rule, live more than thrice as long; i. e., if the dog ceases to breathe in four minutes, the cat will cease in from ten to twelve minutes after falling asleep.

FLINGS AT VASSAR.

She can talk on all topics with ease,
She goes home, loaded down with degrees;
And folks say: "How much knowledge
She has gained at the college!"
While her ma washes, cooks and makes cheese.
—Gotham Mountebanks.

Louisville Courier-Journal—An ocean vessel has taken out a load of Vassar girl bread for ballast.

Oil City Derrick—We see now why they are called "sweet girl graduates." The girls of Vassar College used forty bushels of onions last year.

Lowell Citizen—A captious critic says that Vassar girls cannot write poetry. If this be so we hail with delight another triumph of the higher education of woman.

Texas Siftings—Vassar girls consume forty bushels of onions in a year. That is one of their strong points. They know that in onion there is strength.

Puck—It is hard to get up a reunion of old classes at Vassar College. They tried to get up a reunion of the class of '82, but nobody came. All the good old '82 girls claimed to have been graduated in '70.

Norristown Herald—Somebody speaks a good word for Vassar College girls. He says they cannot write poetry. Parents should send their daughters to Vassar to obtain an education.

Burlington Free Press—A refined and beautiful graduate of Vassar College, while writing up the Salvationists for a Ney York paper, became converted, and is now one of their principal speakers. We shall paste this item on the wall, and when young ladies come in to ask why we can't give them a job at reporting, we shall call their attention to it.

Woman and Education.

A Pittsburg young lady got into a discussion with a young man and wound him up in this fashion: "Do you know that if woman had as free access to the purse as man our educational institutions would not go begging, as they often do? Woman is more generous than man and she answers appeals to her generosity more quickly than man does to his."

"What has brought you to this conclusion?"

"Common observation. Why, the fact that they appreciate education so highly that their gifts are not limited to institutions that open their doors for the admission of women. Do you doubt this? If so, here is the proof: Up to 1880 Harvard had received $325,000; Hamilton college, $130,000; Union college, $107,000; Bowdoin, $86,000; Dartmouth, $65,000; Amherst, $56,000; Andover Theological seminary and Chicago Theological seminary, each $50,000, and Phillips academy $100,000 from women.

"Do you want further proof?" woman-like she persisted. "If so, you will find it in the fact that during 1881 over $500,000 was given in educational benefactions by women, of which $100,000 was given by Miss Lenox to the Union Theological seminary in New York."

He Liked Them Salt.

Senator Sawyer, of Wisconsin, tells the following amusing story:

There were a dozen fellows up in our pine timber country who clubbed together one fall to go into the woods and cut logs. They hadn't much money, and their plan was to work together, incurring just as little expense as possible, run their logs together, and, after marketing them in the spring, divide the money equally. This plan was acceptable to all, when it occurred to some one that they should have decided who should be cook for the party. It was positively necessary that some one should do the cooking, for they were determined not to hire a cook. So they all fought against the duty. But some one must do it, and so it was decided that they should draw lots, and the one getting the longest should be cook, but if any fellow complained of the cooking he should take that duty himself and excuse the first one selected. So they went into camp, and the first duty that the new cook essayed was to cook a pot of beans. By some chance he got them altogether too salt, so much so that they were entirely unfit to eat. The men were hungry, however, and at meal time were promptly on hand for their beans. Some of the more cautious tasted them in silence, but one fellow, who was especially hungry and fretful, bolted a whole mouthful and, springing to his feet, shouted in his disappointment, "Great heavens, how ——— salt these beans are!" then suddenly recalling their agreement about the fate of the first kicker, sat himself down quickly, and resumed his meal with the remark, "but then I like them salt."

A man is not bound with the chains of habit at once, but the Lilliputian threads are slowly wound about and wound about, and because they are so slight they are disdained. The sober man becomes a drunkard not all at once. He plays with the tiger's cub at first. It is small and playful, but its fascination binds him as it grows, until at last the beast is his master.—Dr. Edward P. Ingersoll.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

HER LITERARY TASTE.

They sat in the library alcove,
And they gazed at the hundreds of books,
And she gave, in exchange for his sighings,
The sweetest and shyest of looks.

"Here are volumes of very great value,
And you," he remarked, "are well versed.
Now supposing a fire should break out here,
Which book would you try to save first?"

"I would seize"—and she grew quite excited,
And then she grew terribly calm—
"I would seize papa's pocketbook first, sir;
That's the kind of a book-worm I am!"

A North Carolina man shot his head off to cure a ring worm on his neck.

Genuine butter can be bought in Iowa at seven cents per pound, and the cows grin at the lardine factories.

Reform at Niagara has not yet hurt the hackmen, who are still permitted to charge $2.50 an hour.

At the annual sale of yearling colts from Winter's stable in Sacramento, fifteen colts sold for nearly $14,000.

The polygamists of Utah now introduce one woman as "the wife" and the others as her "companions," and the law is put out over the trick.

A grand-nephew of Bonaparte lives in Baltimore and has so much of the fighting blood in his veins that no one dares tread on his coattails.

A fool in a Kansas village brushed his hair upright and stood still for a noted marksman to shoot off the ends of it. A scalp wound was the consequence.

A reformed burglar delivered a lecture to a large and sympathetic audience in Oregon, and a confederate picked up eleven wallets while the crowd was filing in and out.

A Vermont girl went into a meadow to sketch a cow. The cow happened to be an old one with a ring in her nose, and they picked the girl up on the side of a seven rail fence.

South Carolina is the only state in the Union in which an old gander who has outlived his usefulness can be roasted to set on hens' eggs and bring forth the Spring chickens.

Michig

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,
FRIDAY, - SEPTEMBER 4, 1885.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
CONRAD B. DAY,
of Philadelphia.

RHODE ISLAND contains more inhabitants to the square mile than any other State in the Union, the number being 280, as against 240 for Massachusetts.

FATHER WILLIAM MCDONALD, a greatly beloved Catholic priest, was buried at Manchester, N. H., on Saturday last. The *Mirror*, of that city, states that his burial was "the greatest funeral demonstration ever held in New Hampshire." All the mills were closed in order that the operators might take part in the honors paid to the deceased. The Mayor and other members of the city government were present in their official capacity. Such a demonstration is noteworthy as showing how completely the former intolerance of religious opinion in New England has been supplanted by a better and nobler spirit.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL WILLIAM H. SWALLOW, of the Confederate army, in his "Recollections of the Battle of Gettysburg," in the Philadelphia *Times*, thus speaks of Pickett's famous charge upon the center of the Union line:

The charge of Pickett's division at Gettysburg will go down in history to the remotest ages. It was the closing scene in the greatest battle that has been fought in the world since the birth of Christ. It was the turning point in a great and eventful struggle that shook both hemispheres with the terrors of the conflict. For devotion to a high sense of military order, for courage and determination in executing it, history has recorded no sadder or more heroic picture. After the division of General Pickett had been completely cut to pieces the battle was at an end.

AT a banquet given by the Lord Mayor of Dublin on last Tuesday evening in honor of Mr. Parnell and his Irish colleagues in the House of Commons, three hundred guests were present. Mr. Parnell delivered a somewhat lengthy address in the course of which he said that if home rule was refused the Irish they would make it impossible for the English to legislate. England could either grant the Irish the right to rule themselves or make the country a Crown Colony. The latter would be practically tantamount to the former. He denounced outrages, saying that a continuation of them would be a terrible blow to the Irish cause. The land question, he said, was the great question in Ireland.

WHEN a man like Peter Herdic, of Williamsport, who, not many years ago, was engaged in a large number of speculative enterprises and was considered one of the wealthiest men in his section of the State, fails in business, it rarely happens on an adjustment of his affairs that his too confiding creditors are compelled, almost in a literal sense, to go without a dividend. In Herdic's case, however, the Register's report of dividend which was filed last week in the United States District Court at Pittsburg, shows that the claims proven against him amount to something over a *million* of dollars and that the assets will pay a dividend of *two and a half mills*. This shows that Peter is clearly entitled to be ranked among the most accomplished financiers of the present day.

THE period of forty days fixed by the President in his proclamation ordering the removal of the cattle being pastured on land within the Indian Territory leased by the cattle kings from the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians, expired on Monday last. Information from the Territory as late as Tuesday states that the removal of the cattle was progressing as rapidly as the conditions would permit—that within the past two weeks more than seventy-five thousand head had been driven off the reservation, which number added to those previously removed make the total over one hundred thousand. The number remaining is estimated at about seventy thousand, and they will be taken out as speedily as possible. The bulk of the cattle are being driven over to western ranges. The cattle men seem to have concluded that Mr. Cleveland in his proclamation meant precisely what he said.

GEORGE W. CHILDS, the proprietor of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, who was as close and intimate a friend of General Grant as any other man in this country, says that during the progress of the Electoral Commission bill through Congress, Grant expressed to him his belief that Tilden had been elected President. Col. McClure, of the Philadelphia *Times*, corroborates Mr. Childs by the statement that just before Grant started on his journey around the world he heard him discuss the election of 1876 very fully in the presence of Mr. Childs, and that he (Grant) then said that the vote of Louisiana ought to have been counted for Tilden and he believed all the time that it would have been so counted. This being Grant's view of the matter it may be asked why, as President, he was so determined in carrying out the final decision of the Commission in favor of Hayes. The answer is very plain. The Electoral Commission was a legal tribunal voted for by nearly as many Democrats as Republicans in Congress; the former believing that the decision would necessarily be in favor of Tilden, a belief in which the honest portion of the Republicans concurred. Both sides having thus submitted the dispute to the final judgment of the Commission, there was no other alternative than quiet acquiescence in its decision if revolution was to be avoided; and the only way in which to prevent so great and terrible a calamity was for the President to see that the judgment of the Commission was carried into effect, however unjust that judgment may have been. History presents no instance in which a great political party for the sake of the peace and tranquility of the country quietly submitted to a giant wrong, as the Democratic party did when it accepted the final judgment of the Electoral Commission which have [illegible] leader out of the Presidency [illegible] majority of the American people [illegible] him.

SUBSCRIBE for

Two days after Kemble was recommended to Governor Hoyt by the Pardon Board, of which Quay, who was Secretary of the Commonwealth, was a meber, for executive clemency, the Philadelphia *Press*, the leading Republican journal in the State, had this to say about that disgraceful proceeding: "As Republicans *we disown those bad men* who have bribed legislators, and these Governors and SECRETARIES (Quay) who have connived at the crime by setting the criminals free in defiance of the Constitution and laws." What chance would Quay have stood at that time of a nomination or an election to a State office? Just about as much as Kemble himself would have stood. What the *Press* said about the iniquity of Kemble's pardon was the declared sentiment of nearly every Republican paper in the State. Does Quay stand any better now before the people than he did in 1880 when he saved Kemble from paying the penalty of his crime by imprisonment in the penitentiary under the sentence imposed upon him by Judge Pearson. Not if the same Philadelphia *Press* knows whereof it affirms, for before his nomination the *Press* said of him: "If Mr. Quay is selected to head the ticket it will be a disgrace to the Republicans of this State." But he was selected in defiance of the protest of the *Press* and other leading Republican journals, on the sole ground that Blaine carried this State last November by a majority of 80,000. His record, however, as a scheming, unscrupulous and corrupt politician is unchanged, and the Quay of 1885 as a candidate for State Treasurer is identical with the Quay of 1880, when he opened the prison doors to Kemble, for which the *Press* felt constrained to "disown" him. The *Press* now supports Quay, whose nomination it would have spewed ont of its mouth five years ago. Times change and men change with them, that is to say the editor of the *Press* has changed, while Quay remains the same. The leopard can't change his spots.

HON. EDGAR COWAN died at his residence in Greensburg on Saturday last, in the 70th year of his age. His death was caused by cancer in the mouth, the same fatal malady that cut short the life of General Grant. Mr. Cowan was born in Westmoreland county, and was of Scotch-Irish descent. He owed nothing to birth or fortune, but hewed out his brilliant career by his own energy. In his youth he was an incessant reader, like the late Jeremiah S. Black, and for a time taught a country school. After that he ran a keelboat on the Youghiogheny river and having earned some money, he entered a college in Ohio, where he graduated in 1839. He then studied law under Henry D. Foster in Greensburg, and was admitted to the bar in 1842. The only office he ever held was that of U. S. Senator from 1861 to 1867. In the Senate he sustained President Lincoln in his war measures, and after Andrew Johnson became President he advocated his reconstruction policy in the South as more in harmony with the well known views of Mr. Lincoln than the fierce, vindictive policy of Thaddeus Stevens, who was then the Republican leader in the House. During his term in the Senate Mr. Cowan was confessedly one of its ablest members. As a lawyer he had few equals, and he divided the honors of the Greensburg bar with his old preceptor, General Foster. He was honest in his political convictions and fearless in expressing them, and has left a name and reputation without spot or blemish.

A GENERAL business revival seems to be at hand. The Pittsburg *Post*, of Wednesday, says: "There is a substantial and promising improvement going on in all departments of trade and manufactures. This is especially so in some of the staple articles of Pittsburg production. Our iron mills—some of them at least—are overrun with orders and have been compelled to refuse business." The Philadelphia *Press*, at the other end of the State, says: "There is a bright outlook for the textile trade in Philadelphia. In nearly every branch there has been a revival; in a number there has been a positive boom. Coming as it does at this time, just when the season is opening, the improvement bids fair to be permanent." In this connection the Pittsburg *Dispatch* says that Foraker, the Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio, is making his campaign on the basis of denying the reports of business improvement. "This," adds that paper, "is extremely bad policy for two reasons; first, that people are not, as a general rule, fond of prophets of evil; and second, that if the business improvement should keep on so as to be past all doubt by the first of October, Foraker would not have a leg left to stand on." The election of Cleveland hasn't ruined the country near so soon as the Republican papers and Republican stump speakers predicted during the campaign one year ago. On the contrary, the prospect of better times follows close on the advent of a Democratic Administration.

SEVEN million bales of cotton represent an immense amount of wealth. A region capable of producing it has the means of the greatest prosperity, and there is something wonderful in the increase of this production over what it was before the war. The largest amount raised in any one year during that era was three and a half million of bales, and then it was thought that cotton was king. It was also believed that the institution of slavery was essential to its successful production. A crop raised by free labor twice as large as the largest ever raised in the slave times, shows what an amazing change has taken place. Cotton is not king in the sense in which it was once claimed to be, but its power in a commercial sense is twice as great as it was at any time before slavery went out of existence.

THE President expects to return to Washington the beginning of next week from his trip to the mountains in Northern New York.

"WHILE strictly honorable in the ordinary transactions of life," says the Philadelphia *Telegraph*, an Independent Republican organ, "Col. Quay has no more political conscience or integrity than an oyster."

THE PLATFORM.

The Democratic State Convention which met at Harrisburg last week adopted the following platform, which is easily understood without the aid of a dictionary:

The Democracy of Pennsylvania in convention declare their hearty approval and support of the principles adopted by the Chicago Democratic Convention July 9, 1884. They favor an honest and efficient civil service, a fair and just revision of the tariff and a thorough reform of the methods of administration which obtained under Republican rule, in strict accordance with the terms of the Chicago platform upon which Grover Cleveland was elected President and Thomas A. Hendricks Vice-President of the United States.

Second. We cordially approve the Democratic reform Administration of President Cleveland and his Cabinet. We recognize in their official acts a resolute determination to vindicate the pledge upon which the President was elected. To this end we affirm his clear and indisputable right to promptly remove officials who have prostituted the public service for partisan and personal ends. The thorough reform of abuses and searching investigations already made in the several departments of the Federal Government give assurance that the present Administration will secure for the country that thorough organization of the civil service which will effect an honest, practical administration of the Government.

Third. The Administration of Governor Pattison, by a firm and honest execution of law, and the faithful and rigid use of the veto power in the interest of reform and economical government, challenges the respect and commands the confidence of the people. We warmly approve the the action of the Governor and his official advisers in their efforts to maintain and enforce the Constitution, to secure a just and honest apportionment, to guard the interests of the people, to secure economy and honesty in the State Government, and to reform long existing abuse and deeply rooted inequalities in the laws.

Fourth. Every legitimate effort of labor to better its condition, enhance its rewards and protect its rights commands the sympathy and support of the Democratic party. The importation under contract of foreign pauper labor is an evil which should be remedied by judicious legislation.

Fifth. We favor the enforcement of the Constitution of Pennsylvania in its every article and section, and especially demand the regulation by law in accordance therewith of the carrying corporations of the State, the equalization of the tax laws, the appropriation of public moneys to public uses only, an honest management of the State Treasury, and rigid enforcement of the laws governing it.

Sixth. We denounce, as in flagrant violation of the Constitution, the attempt to consolidate the South Pennsylvania and Beech Creek railroads with the Pennsylvania road, and we heartily approve the proceeding of the Commonwealth through the Governor and Attorney General to preserve and protect the rights of the people under the Constitution.

Seventh. The nomination of Matthew S. Quay by the Ring Republicans for State Treasurer is an insult to the intelligence and integrity of the people, and by his defeat they fitly rebuke legislative debauchery, official spoliation, the pretensions of corporate power, abuse of the pardoning power, and the creation of new offices to harass the people and to eat out their substance.

Eighth. The Democratic party is, as it has always been, opposed to sumptuary legislation and unequal taxation in any form, and is in favor of the largest liberty of private conduct consistent with the public welfare and the rights of others, and of regulating the liquor traffic and providing against the evils resulting therefrom by a judicious and properly graded license system.

In common with our patriotic country of all sections we mourn the death of General Grant, and cherish the memory of his modest and heroic character and his great deeds. We sympathize with his bereaved widow and children; and we trust that his dying wish for "harmony and good-will between the sections" will be fully realized.

As each resolution was read it was received with hearty applause. An effort to adopt the resolutions seriatim was defeated and the platform was unanimously adopted as read.

A SKETCH OF THE NOMINEE.

Conrad B. Day was born in 1832, in that portion of the old district of Kensington which is now the Eighteenth ward. For the past twenty years he has been a voter in the Thirteenth ward. Mr. Day was a pupil in the public schools and graduated from the central high school in July, 1847. In the fall of the same year he entered the store of W. P. Wilstach to learn the saddlery hardware business, and was admitted to the firm in January, 1861. Mr Day succeeded the old firm as C. B. Day & Co., January, 1877. For the past thirty years the candidate has traveled the State from end to end selling goods. Mr. Day is a past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Pennsylvania, in which capacity he has visited every section of the State. He is an Odd Fellow and a member of the Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment. In religion he is a Presbyterian.

Mr. Day has never before been a candidate for public office, though he has been frequently discussed by the leaders of his party as one of its strongest and most available men.

The Reputation of a Standard Article

Is seldom injured by surreptitious rivalry. Imitators of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters have not only lost money by attempting underhand competition with it, but have actually contributed to enhance the estimation in which the genuine medicine is held. The public at large has for many years been acquainted with the ear marks that distinguish the real from the spurious, and cannot be persuaded that other articles sold in a somewhat similar guise are equally good. Fever and ague, constipation, dyspepsia and liver complaint are not curable, by cheap local bitters, eye openers and tonics, but the fact is too well proven and too generally known to admit of conscientious dispute, that for these and other maladies the great household medicine is a safe and thorough remedy.—Not only in the United States, but in Mexico, South America and the West Indies, its merits are widely recognized and its reputation too firmly established to be shaken.

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An Enterprising, Reliable House.

E. James can always be relied upon not only to carry in stock the best of everything, but to secure the agency for such articles as have well known merit, and are popular with the people, thus sustaining the reputation of being always enterprising, and ever reliable. Having secured the agency for the celebrated Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumptian, he will sell it on a positive guarantee. It will surely cure any and every affection of the throat, lungs and chest, and to show our confidence, we invite you to call and get a trial bottle free.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever, sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions and positively cures piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25c. per box. For sale by E. James.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, August 31, 1885.

It is reported that the President will arrive in Washington before the tenth of September, this is earlier than he was expected, but it is quite probable that he is now resigned to forego the hardships of a fishing camp for the luxuries of the Executive Mansion, and the ear-piercing music of the mesquito, for that of the Marine Band.

'There will be a big cleaning out soon after the President returns,' said an official in the Treasury department yesterday. 'The committee that are examining things here will recomend many dismissals. There is a great deal of dead timber that will be cleaned out. The notion of this Administration is that things should be run in a simple and economical way, and that no more people should be employed than are necessary to do the work.

One of the officers of the United States States Senate who is in town at present, probably because it is paying or something of that sort, is of the opinion that when Congress meets in December there will be such a shaking up of the pay-rolls and so much retrenchment generally that the attaches of that luxurious bed will be greatly surprised. More than this, many of them will be compelled to walk. During the closing hours of the last Congress the usual flood of resolutions authorizing the appointment of all sorts of committees for junketing trips during the summer, with an unlimited right to draw on the fund were introduced. Some of them, whose promoters were sharp enough to get them in early, were passed. But before many days the pressure was so great that the whole thing was turned into a farce. The debate which sprang up over the various resolutions of the dignified Senators who were making frantic efforts to put some protege on the pay-rolls for the summer with nothing to do was ludicrous at first, but before it was over it became a disgrace to the United States Senate. Some of the cooler headed Senators (whose clerks were already provided for) were smart enough to see it. They called a caucus and after two or three angry meetings smothered all the resolutions. They went even farther. They appointed a committee whose duty it should be to hold meetings during the summer and go over the ground in relation to sinecures about the chamber with a view to making a report in the fall, which would bring about a great many remarks and much retrenchment all around. This committee has been hard at work all summer and its report will be the basis of a little retrenchment and reform side show in imitation of that which the Administration is carrying on upon such a large and thorough scale. It will also furnish Republican Senators a needed opportunity to worship their species of reform most eloquently with their lips, to put themselves on record, and to roar through the 'Congressional Record' that they are the first, sole and original inventors of Civil Service reform, and that they have a broad patent on political virtue, and that the reform of the present Administration is but a spurious imitation and infringement.

In political circles here the Democrats are highly pleased at the course of the Republicans of Ohio and Iowa, in 'falling back upon the bloody shirt' for a political issue. The Democrats do not believe that the masses in the North can be stirred again by sectional appeals. An Ohio Democrat said to-day: 'If the Ohio canvass is fought out in accordance with Senator Sherman's keynote it will disgust many members of that party so that they will stay away from the polls. Sectionalism was buried in General Grant's grave. Why, at the recent Grand Army re-union ex-confederates were present by special invitation. The people of Ohio consider the war over, and if the Republicans make their fight on old war issues we will beat them certain.' Other Democrats talk in the same strain. They do not conceal their gratification at what they consider a blunder on the part of Republican leaders of Ohio and Iowa.

K.

ONE of the most gratifying incidents noted at the Democratic Convention at Harrisburg was the presence and active participation of so strong a contingent of young men. It has hitherto been the boast of our Republican friends that they had the rising generation on their side. The last national election proved that this vaunt was no longer true. Of the two great parties the Democracy should, were it true to its principles, attract the young men to its banners. It is the party of the people, the hereditary antagonist of monopoly and maternalism. The generous ardor, the high ambition, the tireless zeal of confident youth—for all these qualities it has, when it is faithful to itself, a peculiar attraction. Not that we would disparage the veterans of the party; indeed, there is no more inspiring or pathetic spectacle than that which has been afforded by the Democratic rank and file during the last quarter of a century. Their party hurled from power; its councils divided; the Constitution, for which their adoration was honest if it was often blind, invaded and rewrought; the name of their party decried as a synonym for disloyalty; without money, without patronage, without leadership; taunted as unprogressive even when they only bore manly and patriotic testimony to the truths they were reared to regard, and which they have beheld once more triumphant—under all that could daunt or dishearten them, the Democrats came year after year to be routed and to rally again. They who have kept the faith can see without jealousy or regret the young men coming to the front, and can rejoice in the prospect of a progressive Democracy, sound, enterprising, inheriting no legacy of the enmities or errors that may have marked more evil times. Room for the young men! Respect for the old!—*Philadelphia Record.*

COMPARING THEIR QUALIFICATIONS.—The comparative capacity of Conrad B. Day and Matthew Stanley Quay for the performance of the duties of State Treasurer is being made the subject of consideration and discussion. The plain people who do the heft of the voting are beginning to give it considerable attention. In the Democratic candidate they recognize a citizen who has been very successful in his private calling. His success has been brought about by industry, careful attention to business, honesty in his dealings, and the exercise of practical intelligence. They find in his case a combination of excellent qualities which never fail to conduce to success in private life and have the same effect in making a citizen efficient and successful as a public officer.

In the Republican candidate the voters recognize a citizen who has also been successful in his business, which is that of a professional politician. His success has been brought about by his great skill in the art of political trading and wire-pulling and by the deftness with which he has managed the party machine. He has succeded in keeping on the right side of the influences that make politics profitable, and gaining the favor of monopolies and moneyed interests by services rendered in their behalf. In his case are found a combination of qualities that are indispensable to a professional politician, but which are not the best calculated to make a trustworthy custodian of the public moneys.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

SUBSCRIBE for this paper.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—Diseases of the kidneys, liver or urinary organs, are speedily cured by the infallible Hunt's (Kidney and Liver) Remedy.

—The head of the Roman Catholic missions in China reports that 10,000 native converts have been massacred in ten years. Five white missionaries have been lost.

—On Friday morning a man named Philip Mock dropped dead while at work on the construction train near Scottdale. Death was caused by a rush of blood to the brain. This is the second case of this kind within two weeks on the same train.

—The Postoffice Department has suggested to the Treasury Department to have the National Board of Health fumigate all the mail matter sent from Canada into the United States. This precaution is thought necessary, as small-pox is almost epidemic in some parts of Canada.

It is expected within a few days the Falcon Iron and Nail Company will break ground at Youngstown, Ohio, for the erection of a steel wire mill, the product being used in making steel nails. The company recently increased its capital stock to $100,000, which has all been taken.

—A novelty of the drill in the Russian army is a race between the cavalry officers and a railway train. In a run of 67 miles the horsemen won.

—The plate at Windsor Castle is worth 2,000,000. It is crown property, and if a single spoon were lost it would have to be replaced by the Queen.

—On Friday night last, at Erie, the fifteen-year-old daugter of Lieutenant Hanks, of the United States steamer Perry, tried to poison and drown herself while suffering from mental prostration. The young lady, the mother says, is bent on self-destruction, a mania for suicide running in the family for nine generations.

—The belief is growing among the military and other friends of General Gordon that he really escaped alive from Khartoum and succeeded in fleeing to the equator. So strong has this faith become that a mission has been organized to search for him. The work of preparing this mission for its enterprise is almost completed.

—Ayer's Ague Cure, when used according to directions, is warranted to eradicate from the system all forms of malarial disease, such as fever and ague, chill fever, intermittent, remittent and bilious fevers, and disorders of the liver. Try it. The experiment is a safe one, and will cost you nothing if a cure is not effected.

—The bills in equity filed in the cases of the Commonwealth vs. the South Pennsylvania Railroad company, the Pennsylvania Railroad company et al. have been amended so as to include the Bedford and Bridgeport Railroad company as a party defendant to the bill of complaint. William M. Graydon will be one of the Vanderbilt counsel in the great case.

—John T. Morgan, Sr., son of Senator Morgan, of Alabama, and a lady whose name cannot yet be learned went up the river from Washington, D. C., on Tuesday night in a canoe and when near the Chain bridge were caught in a squall, the canoe overturned and both were drowned. The bodies have not yet been recovered.

—The *Germania* of Berlin, Prussia, says one hundred and forty Prussians have just been expelled from Warsaw. They were arrested and chained together and compelled to march, the women following the men and sleeping in the prisons. The Posen *Courier* publishes a long list of wealthy Poles who have been expelled from Prussia.

—The body of John Evans, aged 32 years, a resident of Edwardsville, Schuylkill county, was found on the track of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad, at Kingston, Thursday morning. The head was severed from the trunk and the body was otherwise terribly mangled. It is supposed that Evans was struck by a coal train during the night.

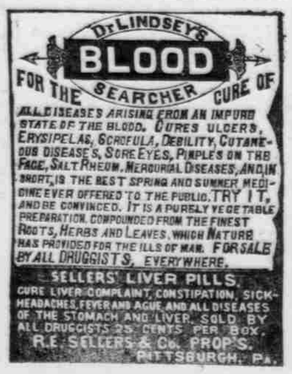
—A Wisconsin woman accuses her husband of trying to persuade her to commit suicide in a manner that would enable him to collect for their children the amount of an insurance policy on her life. He argued the propriety of the project, since she was feeble and likely to require much doctoring during the rest of her natural life, thus using up money needlessly, whereas by dying at once she could leave the family in good circumstances.

—Peter Ames, of Belmont, Maine, had a tooth extracted the other day, and the roots were found to have been in contact with metal. Ames had been wounded in the face at Spottsylvania, Va., in the war, and the bullet had never been extracted. More teeth were drawn, a part of the cheek bone removed, and an iron grape shot, weighing ne ounce, was taken out, after having been embedded there twenty-one years.

—A sad and distressing accident occurred at Duncannon, Pa., on Friday afternoon, by which the oldest inhabitant of the place was instantly killed. As Mrs. Elizabeth Lewis, aged about eighty-five years, was crossing the railroad track at Cumberland street she was struck by Day Express east, which was coming along with its usual speed. At this point of the road there is a curve, and it is thought the aged lady did not see the approaching train in time to make her escape.

—There is likely to be serious trouble on the estate in County Limerick, Ireland, of the Earl of Devon; whose property was, up to a few years ago, was one of the quietest in the country. Lord Devon offered a reduction of ten per cent., but the tenants said that nothing under thirty per cent. would satisfy them, and have since been discussing the desirability of paying no rent at all. Until a few years ago no member of the family had been on the property since the time of Charles II.

—One hundred dollars reward is offered for the arrest of two men who registered their names in Harrisburg as D. D. Forster, of Boston, and D. F. Davis of Philadelphia. These men went to John E. Ricker, of Dauphin county, and entered into negotiations with him to graze imaginary sheep. He was favorably impressed by them, and they had no trouble in leading him into a trap to rob him. He was to put up $1 000 and double his investments. In company with one of the sharpers Mr. Ricker came to Harrisburg and secured $1,000 from the bank. Then they again left for the country residence of the victim. On the way there, in a secluded spot, the other sharper was met, and the two villains grabbed the old man's thousand dollars, placed a pistol to Ricker's head and told him to hustle himself over the fields, which he did in a hurry. Then they hurried to Harrisburg and get out of town.



Take all in all.

—*Take* all the Kidneys and Liver *Medicines*:

—Take all the *Blood* purifiers,

—Take all the *Dyspepsia* and Indisgestion *cures*,

—Take all the *Ague*, Fever, and bilious *specifics*.

—Take all the *Brain* and Nerve force *revives*.

—Take all the *Great* health restorers.

In short, take all the best qualities of all these and the—*best*,

—*Qualities* of all the best medicines in the world, and you will find that—*Hop*

—*Bitters* have the best curative qualities and powers of all—*concentrated* in them.

—And that they will cure when any or all of these, singly or—*combined*. Fall !!!!

—A thorough trial will give positive proof of this.

Hardened Liver.

Five years ago I broke down with kidney and liver complaint and rheumatism.

Since then I have been unable to be about at all. My liver became hard like wood; my limbs were puffed up and filled with water.

All the best physicians agreed that nothing could cure me. I resolved to try Hop Bitters; I have used seven bottles; the hardness has all gone from my liver, the swelling from my limbs, and it has *worked a miracle* in my case; otherwise I would have been now in my grave.

J. W. MOREY, Buffalo, Oct. 1, 1881

Poverty and Suffering.

"I was dragged down with debt, poverty and suffering for years, caused by a sick family and large bills for doctoring.

I was completely discouraged, until one year ago, by the advice of my pastor, I commenced using Hop Bitters, and in one month we were all well, and none of us have seen a sick day since, and I want to say to all poor men, you can keep your families well a year with Hop Bitters for less than one doctor's visit will cost. I know it."

—A WORKINGMAN.

☞None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.
QUALITY PURITY QUANTITY On Every Bottle
Trade Mark
THE BEST TONIC.

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the Kidneys and Liver.

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache or produce constipation—*other Iron medicines do.*

It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal.

☞ The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other.

Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

From Pole to Pole

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has demonstrated its power of cure for all diseases of the blood.

The Harpooner's Story.

New Bedford, June 1, 1883.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.—Twenty years ago I was a harpooner in the North Pacific, when five others of the crew and myself were laid up with scurvy. Our bodies were bloated, gums swollen and bleeding, teeth loose, purple blotches all over us, and our breath seemed rotten. Take it by and large we were pretty badly off. All our lime-juice was accidentally destroyed, but the captain had a couple dozen bottles of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA and gave us that. We recovered on it quicker than I have ever seen men brought around by any other treatment for scurvy, and I've seen a good deal of it. Seeing no mention in your Almanac of your Sarsaparilla being good for scurvy, I thought you ought to know of this, and so send you the facts.

Respectfully yours, RALPH Y. WITGATE.

The Trooper's Experience.

Maseru, Basutoland (S. Africa,) March 7, 1885.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.—Gentlemen: I have much pleasure to testify to the great value of your Sarsaparilla. We have been stationed here for over two years, during which time we had to live in tents. Being under canvas for such a time brought on what is called in this country "veldt-sores." I had those sores for some time. I was advised to take your Sarsaparilla, two bottles of which made my sores disappear rapidly, and I am now quite well.

Yours truly, T. K. BODEN,
Trooper, Cape Mounted Riflemen.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is the only thoroughly effective blood-purifier, the only medicine that eradicates the poisons of Scrofula, Mercury, and Contagious Disease from the system.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists; Price $1;
Six bottles for $5.

IMMUNITY from ANNOYANCE

Made only of the finest and best quality of Glass for withstanding heat.

Every good thing is Counterfeited, and consumers are CAUTIONED against IMITATIONS of these Chimneys made of VERY POOR GLASS. See that the exact label is on each chimney as above. The Pearl Top is always clear and bright Glass.

Manufactured ONLY by
GEO. A. MACBETH & CO.
Pittsburgh Lead Glass Works.
FOR SALE BY DEALERS.

ADJOURNED ASSIGNEE'S SALE!

By virtue of orders issuing out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, the undersigned will offer at public sale, at the Court House in Ebensburg, on Monday, September 7, 1885, at 1 o'clock P. M., all that certain tract of land situate in Cambria township, Cambria county, adjoining land of Martin Sanders, Enoch Short, William O'Connell and heirs of Benjamin Lloyd, deceased, containing 128 acres, about 90 acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a house and barn. It has a good apple and pear orchard and is one of the best grain and grass farms in Cambria county and will positively be sold.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, the balance to be paid in two equal annual payments with interest, to be secured upon the premises. MICHAEL BRADLEY,
Assignee of James C. Murray and Francis A. Murray.

TO ADVERTISERS.—Lowest Rates for advertising in 962 good newspapers sent free. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce St., N. Y.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

The powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of the low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., New York.

MALARIAL POISON.

The principal cause of nearly all sickness at this time of the year has its origin in a disordered Liver, which, if not regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and death will ensue. A gentleman writing from South America says: 'I have used your Simmons' Liver Regulator with good effect, both as a prevention and cure for malarial fevers on the Isthmus of Panama.'

TAKE
SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR,
A Purely Vegetable Medicine.

AN EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC
FOR
MALARIOUS FEVERS,
BOWEL COMPLAINTS,
JAUNDICE,
COLIC,
RESTLESSNESS,
MENTAL DEPRESSION,
SICK HEADACHE,
CONSTIPATION,
NAUSEA,
BILIOUSNESS,
DYSPEPSIA, &c

If you feel drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver or "biliousness," and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as to take

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.

It is given with safety, and the happiest results to the most delicate infant. It takes the place of quinine and bitters of every kind. It is the cheapest, purest and best family medicine in the world.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO. Philadelphia.

Sold by all Druggists

Policies written at short notice in the
OLD RELIABLE "ÆTNA"
And other First Class Companies.
T. W. DICK,
AGENT FOR THE
OLD HARTFORD
FIRE INSURANCE COM'Y.
COMMENCED BUSINESS
1794.
Ebensburg, July 9, 1882.

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY.

The attention of buyers is respectfully invited to my large stock of
ELEGANT FURNITURE,
CONSISTING OF
Parlor and Chamber Suits,
WARDROBES, SIDEBOARDS,
Centre, Extension and Breakfast Tables,
CHAIRS, CUPBOARDS, SINKS,
BED SPRING MATTRESSES,
and in fact nearly everything pertaining to the Furniture business. Also, any goods in that line manufactured in the United States sold at the lowest catalogue prices.

Upholstering, Repairing and Painting

of all kind of Furniture, Chairs, Lounges, &c. promptly and satisfactorily attended to. Ware room on High street, opposite the Congregational church. Please call and examine goods whether you wish to purchase or not.

E. B. CRESSWELL.
Ebensburg, April 18, 1884.-1y.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE!

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, the undersigned will expose to sale at public vendue or outcry at the Hotel of George Braun in the borough of Lilly, on Saturday, August 29th, 1885, at ten o'clock A. M., the following described real estate of which William Tiley died, seized, to wit:

A lot of ground situate in the borough of Lilly, county of Cambria, adjoining lot of F. M. George, Esq., and F. C. George, and fronting on the old Portage road.

ALSO—A lot of ground situate in the borough and county aforesaid, adjoining lot of John Bradley and others; fronting on a street and extending back to an alley.

ALSO—Fifteen lots of ground situate near the foot of Plane No. 3, in the township of Washington, county aforesaid.

TERMS OF SALE:—Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on day of sale, one-third of the balance on confirmation of sale one-third in six months, and one-third in one year. Deferred payments to be or interest and to be secured by the judgment notes of the purchaser.

JOSHUA AURANDT,
Adm'r of William Tiley, dec'd.
August 7, 1885.—3t.

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE.

Estate of John M. Litzinger, deceased.

Letters of Administration on the estate of John M. Litzinger, deceased, late of Clearfield township, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to the indebted to said estate, that payment must be paid without delay, and those having claims against the same, must present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SARAH F. LITZINGER,
July 17, '85.-6t. Administratrix.

FARM FOR SALE!

A valuable farm situated in Allegheny township, Cambria county, about 2¼ miles from Loretto, adjoining lands of Dennetrius McGough, Anthony Sell and others, containing 118 acres, 50 of which are clear'd and the balance having good hard wood timber. A good orchard, house and barn is on the place and it is well watered with never failing springs. For further particulars apply on the premises to

MARY & ANN FURY,
Loretto, Aug. 21, 1885—3t.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having purchased two two-years-old Black mares from Silas M. Douglass, have left the same on my farm in Clearfield township, known as the P. Trexler farm, with my tenant, John Weaklan, during my pleasure. All persons are hereby notified not to meddle or interfere with the same.

WM. LITZINGER,
Loretto, Aug. 24th, '85.-3t.

1794. 1883.
Ebensburg Fire Insurance Agency
T. W. DICK,
General Insurance Agent,
EBENSBURG, PA.

EVERY ONE Who

Owns a WAGON Wants A EUREKA FOLDING CANOPY TOP. Folds up like an umbrella.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, - - - SEPT. 4, 1885.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Here, There and the Other Place.

—Cider.

—Court next week.

—For fine peaches go to the Sugar Bowl.

—While attending court next week drop in and pay the printer.

—Johnstown's streets are to be lit with electric light.

—For fresh groceries go to the Sugar Bowl.

—The apple crop in this county this year is abundant.

—Monday last was the anniversary of Sheriff Smith's departure from the jail.

—For caverns you can get an apple parer corer and slicer at Dufton's.

—The legal time for shooting squirrels commenced on Tuesday last.

—The public schools of this place open on Monday next.

—For all kinds of vegetables go to the Sugar Bowl.

—We are anxiously awaiting the time when President Cleveland will run out of bait.

—Mr. Charles McManamy, one of Allegheny township's oldest and best citizens, paid our office a visit on Thursday.

—Mr. William H. Gardner, who paid our town a visit about two weeks ago, is said to be again very ill at home in Hollidaysburg.

—The devotion of the Forty Hours will commence at the Catholic church in St. Augustine on Sunday next.

—Mr. George M. Yeager, a prominent business man of Altoona, died on Thursday of last week aged, about 41 years.

—It is forty eight years since the use of postage stamps was introduced by the government.

—A Williamsburg, Blair county man recently lost ten hogs with something like cholera.

—Seven young attorneys picked their shell at Greensburg on Monday last and were admitted to practice.

—Ex-Sheriff Blair was on the sick list for a few days, but is again able to be about again.

—Two men supposed to be the men who recently committed the murder at Duncansville have been arrested at Bedford.

—On Thursday the laying of the rails on the Cresson and Coalport railroad, was commenced at Coalport.

—Mr. Isaac Evans, one of the oldest citizens of this place, is lying very ill at his residence in this place.

—The following persons can each get a letter by calling at the Ebensburg postoffice: Miss Clara Allen, Miss Hellen Merry, Miss Sarah Quinne.

—Captain Winship, Providence Police, suffered five years from kidney disease, was cured by Hunt's (Kidney and Liver) Remedy.

—The Messrs. Barkers' lost a horse one day last week from the effects of an operation performed to remove ring bone. They had to shoot it.

—The attention of contractors is called to the letting of the building of the dam for the water works. See advertisement in another column.

—Mr. Peter A. Schwab, of Coatesville, Pa., a son in law of Mr. Martin Ward, of this place, paid a visit to the town on Tuesday last.

—The attention of farmers is called to the fact that Richard L. Davis, has a large stock of whole leather boots, just the thing for fall and winter at his shoe store on Julian street. Call and see them.

—Mrs. John Knepper, of Croyle township, was bitten by a vicious cow about a week or two days ago, and so severely injured that at the present time but little hopes are had of her recovery.

—Imperial egg food, for young chicks and fattening fowls, will make your hens lay, prevent and cure nearly all diseases common to poultry. For sale at Zimmerman's drug store.

—The Dauntless Fire company received their new hose carriage on Wednesday evening and it is said to be a fine one. It was built at Williamsport, and the Pennsylvania railroad shipped it free to this place.

—The Synod of Pennsylvania, comprising about 220 ministers and laymen, will meet in Bellefonte on the 17th inst., and the meeting will last four or five days. It will be an important event in Presbyterian circles.

—Mr. Charles Latterner is now engaged at the Golden Eagle Clothing store in Altoona, where he will be happy to meet his friends and customers from the mountain and give them bargains in anything in the way of clothing.

—Dr. N. B. Wolf, a prominent citizen of Cincinnati, who, about thirty five or forty years ago was a resident of this place, and who is remembered by many of our older citizens, spent a few hours in town on Saturday last.

—A petrified hoof of a horse was found a few days ago in the old Pennsylvania quarry at McKeesport, embedded in twelve feet of rock twenty feet above water level. The hoof is a very perfect one, and those who claim to know say it is not less than a thousand years old.

—It is said that from a hill one mile northwest of Curwensville can be seen the hilltops of eight different counties, Cameron, Jefferson, Indiana, Cambria, Blair, Centre and Clearfield, presenting to the eye a picture of grandeur unexcelled anywhere. It is said that the prospects for better times in Altoona are looking up. Men who have lately been working short time have had their hours increased, and it is expected before long the different shops will be on a full time.

—Messrs. John H. Fiske, John Beers, Jacob Kuhn, Ben. Meyers and Joel Gates, enterprising citizens of White and adjoining townships, were in town on Monday last attending a law suit from that end of the county.

—The gloomy fears, desponding views, and dullness that many complain of, would disappear were the blood made pure and rich before reaching the delicate vessels of the brain. Ayer's Sarsaparilla purifies and vitalizes the blood, thus promoting the health of body and sanity of mind.

—Samuel Bates, who was jailed about three weeks ago for forging the name of his father-in-law to a note and the disposing of it, and Mr. John W. Sharbaugh, was released on Thursday night of last week, on G. C. Bearer, of Carroll township, becoming his surety.

—The Westmoreland county jail has 28 in it, the largest number ever confined at one time since the new jail was built. Cambria has forty-three, which can only be accounted for by the difference in the climate, many preferring the mountain top at this season of the year.

—The son of Mr. John Griffiths, of New Washington, Clearfield county, formerly a resident of this place, while chopping with an axe on Wednesday of last week cut his left foot, one end to it entirely off, and the third one through the joint so that it had to be amputated.

—Mr. M. J. Kirsch, of Barr township, passed through this place on Wednesday on his way to Massillon, Ohio, whither he went to superintend the erection of some railroad bridges to be built in that vicinity. Mr. Kirsch is a first-class bridge builder, and his employer has secured a man that can be depended upon.

—Dr. William A. Smith, well-known to all our older residents, arrived in town on Wednesday intending to spend a short period on the mountain. The doctor looks hale and hearty for a man of his years, and his Democracy has not shrunk any since he removed from Cambria.

—Miss Stella, a little daughter of Dr. M. R. B. Creery, of this place, while descending the stairs in her father's residence one day last week fell and striking her forehead against a doll's cradle that she was carrying at the time, cut an ugly though not dangerous gash. Dr. Mont. Jones dressed the cut.

—Wilsie, a five-year-old son of David Norf, of DuBois, Clearfield county, some days ago, committed suicide. During the absence of his parents and sister, he locked the doors of the house, repaired to an upstairs room and shot himself in the breast. The lad, who was bright for his years, frequently talked of dying, but it was never suspected that he contemplated suicide.

—It appears from a list of the criminal prosecutions for next week's court published in the Johnstown *Tribune* of Monday last, that *forty* cases will have to pass through the flint mill of the Quarter Sessions. This is quite a formidable list and is miscellaneous in its character, but it still shows how much devilry can be committed in this county in the short space or three months.

—Since operations on the road have ceased, the landowners on the line of the South Pennsylvania railroad are warning one another not to sign or execute deeds for the lands until the completion of the road at the time specified is assured. The articles of agreement between the landowners and the South Pennsylvania provide that the road shall be completed by January 1, 1877.

—Mr. Thomas R Fawcett, of East St. Louis, Illinois, has been appointed Special Examiner of Pensions for the districts comprising Blair, Cambria and Clearfield counties, and is now in Altoona giving his attention to his official duties. We understand there are nine case from this county that have been delayed from some cause and that they will now receive prompt attention.

—On Tuesday night about 10 o'clock a large planing mill in Altoona, owned by Mr. H. Mackey, was discovered to be on fire and owing to the combustible nature of the material in the building it was impossible to save it and it was burned to the ground. It was with difficulty that several other buildings situated near the building burned were saved. The loss is estimated at about $12,000, on which there is an insurance of $6,000.

—Business all over the country is improving and times are getting better. Within the last two weeks all over the country mills that have been standing idle are starting up, and in a short time the business of the country will be in a prosperous condition, which leads us to remark that John Owens is still selling dry goods, dress goods, boots and shoes, groceries and provisions at bottom prices.

—The Freeport *Journal* says: One day last week John Bole's barn, in Allegheny township, Westmoreland county, not far from Hill's mill, was burned down. The particulars as related to us are that Mr. Bole was banling in grain and had thrown his vest on the barn floor. There were some matches in the pocket. The pigs got in and commenced tearing up the vest, the matches set fire to the straw and the barn was burned. He had nearly all his grain and hay in the barn, but we did not learn whether there was any insurance or not.

—In the prize fight between John L. Sullivan, of Boston and Dominick McCaffrey, of Pittsburg, that took place in Cincinnati on Saturday last, Sullivan failed to knock out his antagonist in six rounds, but the fight was awarded to Sullivan on account of scoring more points. The referee, William C. Tate, of Toledo, said: "The match was a regular farce, and that as Sullivan displayed the most science, and as McCaffrey did nothing but dodge to escape punishment, he based his decision on each man's individual merits."

—The great Peter Cooper is credited with the following: In all the towns where newspapers are published every man should advertise, even if nothing more than a card telling his name and the business in which he is engaged. It not only pays the advertiser, but lets the people at a distance know that the town in which you reside has a prosperous class of men. As the seed is sown so it recompenses. Never pull down the sign while you intend to do business; for it often indicates that your grip, commercially, is broken.

—On Saturday night between nine and ten o'clock the barn of William Shuman, in Jackson township, took fire and was entirely destroyed, together with a lot of hay, oats, harness, wind mill and a large lot of farming implements. Mr. Shuman was not at home at the time and there had been no fire near to communicate to the barn. There is a story going that three men were seen near the premises in the evening, and it is supposed that they were the incendiaries, but whether correct or not we are unable to learn. Mr. Shuman's loss is estimated at about $600, and he had no insurance.

On last Friday about one mile west of Altoona, an old lady fell off fast line West while passing from one car to another. No one saw her fall, but she was missed a short time afterwards and the conductor reported her missing at the next telegraph tower. The men on a freight train going eastshortly after were on the look-out for her and found her lying close to the track with both feet badly crushed and an ugly gash on her head. She had a gold watch in one hand and a $5 bill in the other, perfectly sensible and moaning piteously. She was taken to Altoona and made as comfortable as her condition would permit, but on Monday last death ended her sufferings. Her name was Elizabeth Rossslet, her home was in Schuylkill county and she was on her way to visit a daughter residing in Chic ago.

"Dozens of letters a day pour in upon Dr. David Kennedy, of Rondout, N. Y., from people who have been benefitted by using his popular preparation called Kennedy's 'Favorite Remedy.' And they often illustrate what this remarkable medicine accomplishes in some new and hitherto untried field of operation. Not infrequently patients come long distances to grasp the Doctor by the hand and express their gratitude for deliverance from pain."—Troy (N. Y.) *Daily Times.*

Hay Fever.

I have been a great sufferer from hay fever for fifteen years. I read of the many wondrous cures of Ely's Cream Balm, and thought I would try once more. In fifteen minutes after the first application I was wonderfully helped. Two weeks ago I commenced using it and now I feel entirely cured. It is the greatest discovery ever known.—Duhamel Clark, Farmer, Lee, Mass. Price fifty cents.

An Answer Wanted.

Can anyone bring us a case of kidney or liver complaint that Electric Bitters will not speedily cure? We say they cannot, as thousands of cases already permanently cured and who are daily recommending Electric Bitters will prove. Bright's disease, diabetes, weak back, or any urinary complaint quickly cured. They purify the blood, regulate the bowels and act directly on the diseased parts. Every bottle guaranteed. For sale at 50 cents a bottle by E. James.

THREE WEEKS DOWN SOUTH.

At nine o'clock (Wednesday,) we all found ourselves on deck. The morning was surpassingly beautiful and exhilarating. We had been some half hour at our posts of observation, when before us appeared a stream apparently of equal volume with the Oelawahs, which united with it from the Western or left hand side. The next moment Capt. Gray shouted "Here is Clear Spring."

We seemed at once to approach enchanted ground;—or rather enchanted water. The sky was cloudless, the sun high in the heavens, while the stream we were now entering, showed with a diamond like sheen, most enravishing to the senses!

None of our geographies or cyclopedias, so far as I know, gives a description of this spring. *Since* I have seen it I have read a description by a newspaper correspondent, but it fails to convey any accurate idea of this remarkable spring. My friend, Mr. C., of Ebensburg with all the force of an intelligent traveler, attempted to picture it to me; and yet I could not realize the scene presented; until it came under my own vision. Nor do I expect now to convey any adequate idea of what we witnessed.

We entered the spring stream some nine miles from the fountain, were more than an hour traveling that distance. Imagine a stream with a sufficient body of water to float a steamboat,—varying in depth from ten to 50 or 60 feet where the water afforded, at the greatest depth, a medium of vision of all the contents as our own pure mountain air. We could hardly resist the delusion that we were sailing in the air.

This continued for nine miles of distance and an hour of time. It may well be imagined that during this time the foliage and flowers and every surrounding object lost their interest, and everything was absorbed in the sights beneath us. We sat leaning on the railing, viewing through the crystal water every species of the finny tribe, from nearly a yard in length to the smallest size, moving to and fro, and apparently entirely undisturbed by our craft. The stream seemed litterally alive with every species, while crabs, turtles and others of the various tribes of a quatic life plodded their way quietly along the bottom of the stream. In water over 50 feet in depth I verily believe a pin could have been seen at the bottom; which was mostly sandy and pebbly, with an occasional short growth of fine moss.

Our boat was moored at the head of the spring, where we all debarked; and to satisfy myself that this was in reality the *beginning* I made a *reconnoisance* of the adjoining territory. I found it as high and dry all around as the streets of Ebensburg. Besides the station house there was a large store room filled with groceries, fruits and confectionaries, and two public houses which were as *dry* as the rest.

The spring proper covers some half acre of ground, and rises near its centre. It is here in places 80 feet deep, but just as transparent as before.

This seems to be the hunter's and fisher's paradise. All around appeared men, (mostly Northerners,) in the most *outre'* garb with their fowling pieces and game bags; while all around the huge spring were anglers, busily engaged in piying their trade. Their greatest delight was in *seeing* the fishes approach and swallow the alluring bait. Add to this numbers of boys and girls of browny color selling their air plants, magnolias, and other flowers—and the picture of Silver Spring is completed.

In a short time we re-embarked for our return trip and had the same period of watching the inhabitants beneath us until our stream formed its junction with the Oelawahs;—when the vision vanished.

I had viewed the Falls of Niagara from every point of observation—I had explored the Mammoth Cave—but in all my existence I had never experienced anything that filled me with such awe and wonder and pleasurable excitement as did the Silver Spring.

TRAVELER.

TOSSED BY AN ELEPHANT.—On Monday last John Kemberling, of Altoona, who was employed by O'Brien's circus, was attacked at Philadelphia by the performing elephant Empress and his injuries are such that it is thought he cannot recover. Empress is the same elephant that was here with O'Brien's show about two months ago. The following account is taken from the Philadelphia *Times:* Kemberling had come in from the cooking tent late at night for the purpose of sleeping. The elephant was chained to a stake in the centre of the tent. When the young cook crawled under the canvass the big brute was lying down, apparently asleep. Near her was a pile of hay. Kemberling stole quietly up to the hay, gathered up an armful, and made a bed for himself under the lion's cage. His movements had evidently been watched by the elephant, which lay quiet, however, until the young man had fallen into a sound sleep.

The Empress then quietly rose to her feet, measured the length of her chain, and, finding that it would not permit her to reach the young man, she deliberately pulled the stake to which the chain was attached out of the ground. She then walked to where the purloiner of her provender was lying and, wrapping her trunk around the middle of his body, buried him across the tent. He was thrown violently against a heavy tent pole, and, as he fell to the ground, he screamed lustily for Mr. Colley, the elephant's keeper. When the big brute heard his name she stopped short, and, with a look of fear, gathered up her hay and beat a hasty retreat to the spot where she had been tethered. Kemberling is seriously injured, and it is thought he will die.

Attention, Railroad Men

"I sufferd for more than a year with indigestion. I was very bilious, occasionally having a dumb chill followed by fevers which prostrated me. I took Simmons Liver Regulator, and am thoroughly satisfied that it is all that it is recommended for indigestion and bilious complaints, for mine was certainly a stubborn case. Many of my friends speak of it and they all agree that it possesses all the virtues you claim for it.

A. H. HIGHTOWER, Cond'r C. R. R., Ga.

Reade Township Items.

Rev. T. Van Scoyoc has returned from Cape May much improved.

No 2 coal bank, known as "Bell's" is only working half time. The other two are doing nothing.

On Wednesday they began hauling logs at the Reynolds mill. The have erected a new mill in place of the one burned and will start to saw this week.

Money is quite plenty at Fallen Timber since the Cresson and Coalport road paid off. It begins to look as if the cars would be running soon. Quite extensive improvements are going up at Flynn's dam below Fallen Timber.

Robert Jackson, the man who had his arm cut off at Newburg and who is a son-in-law of T. M. Apple, is doing as well as could be expected, the joints having nearly all healed up.

We had two frosts and ice last week, but nothing hurt.

Some people think that so much rain will cause the potatoes to rot.

There is the largest crop of apples in this neighborhood that there has been for years.

Several friends of T. M. Apple, from Philadelphia, are spending the summer with him.

J. G. Hollen had the largest crop of wheat in this vicinity.

HYMENEAL.

GILES—GRIFFITH.—Married, on Tuesday, September 1st, 1885, by ——, Mr. William Giles, of Barr township to Miss —— Griffith, of Pine township, Indiana county.

AKERS — McDERMOTT. — Married, at St. John's church in Johnstown, on Tuesday, September 1st, 1885, Mr. George J. Akers to Miss Mary McDermott, both of Johnstown.

The groom is the city editor of the Johnstown *Tribune*, and the bride is one of Johnstown's most accomplished young ladies, who is well-known here and, who, only returned home from a visit to this place on the day of her wedding. We confess that we did not know just what brought our friend Akers to our town on his two last visits, but when we heard of their wedding it kind of suddenly struck us at once. We congratuiate the happy pair and hope their matrimonial life may be passed pleasantly and that in the evening of their life, countless *Akers* will be numbered among their possessions.

OBITUARY.

SHAFFER.—Died, at the residence of his father, Mr. Jacob Shaffer, in Allegheny township, on Friday, August 28, 1885, Mr. James Shaffer, aged about 40 years.

McGOUGH.—Died, at her home near Wilmore, on Thursday, August 27, 1885, Mrs. Deborah McGough, aged about 60 years.

KENLY.—Died, in Johnstown, on Sunday morning, August 30, 1885, Miss Sue, daughter of Mrs. Anna and the late Samuel Kenly, aged about 36 years.

HUGHES.—Died, at the residence of her son, Mr. William R. Hughes, in Carroll township, on Tuesday, September 2nd, 1885, Mrs. —— Hughes, aged about 80 years.

GWINNER.—Died, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. John Seehler, in Croyle township, on Sunday, August 30th, 1885, Mrs. Theresa Gwinner, aged 84 years.

NOEL.—Died, at his residence in Munster township, on Saturday, August 29, 1885 Mr. John Noel, aged 59 years.

The deceased was born in Germany and came to this country with his parents when he was about six years of age. His parents settled on a farm in Munster township, where they continued to reside until they departed this life, and the deceased resided on the same place to the time of his death. About thirty years ago he married and ten children, six boys and four girls were born unto him, all of whom were present during his last illness and at the time of his death. He was a strictly honest man, and it may be said of him that his word was as good as his bond. In all his life he was never either plaintiff or defendant in any law suit, but always had the good will, respect and esteem of all who knew him, doing his duty in all things and living an industrious and useful life. He was a member of the Catholic church and his death was fortified by all the consolations of his religion. His remains were interred on Monday last at St. Mary's Cemetery, Loretto. Peace to his ashes.

NOTICE OF LETTING!

Proposals will be received by the Council of the Borough of Ebensburg until 7 o'clock, P. M., THURSDAY, Sept. 10, 1885, for the construction of a dam for use of Borough Water Works on the Crooked Run property. The plans and specifications in possession of Council, and to be seen at store of John Owens in Ebensburg, the Council reserving the right to reject any and all bids. The successful bidder will be required to give bond with security, to be approved by Council, for the faithful performance of the contract.

All proposals to be sealed and handed to the undersigned on or before the above date.

E. H. BARKER,
Burgess.

Ebensburg, Pa. Sept. 1, 1885.

STRAY HEIFFERS.

—Came to the premises of the subscriber about the 1st of July last, two heifers, one dark red in color and was killed on the railroad. The other is a roan color, both ears cut off, and a hole in the right one, and still owns with the undersigned. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

JOHN SCHROUDE.

Wilmore, Sept. 4th '85.-4t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE!

Estate of John Dougherty, deceased.

Letters testamentary on the estate of John Dougherty, deceased, late of Ebensburg Borough, having been granted to the undersigned, notice hereby given to those indebted to said estate, that payment must be paid without delay, and those having claims against the same, must present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ELIZA JANE MURPHY,
Executrix.

Sept. 4th, 1885.-6t.

NOTICE!

Notice is hereby given that the following account has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas, of Cambria county, Pa., and will be offered for confirmation by said court on Monday, Sept. 7, 1885:

The first and final account of Adam Schmitz, assignee of Andrew Eckenrode and William C. Sechrist, trading as Eckenrode and Schrecth.

H. A. SHOEMAKER,
Prothonotary.

Ebensburg, July 25, 1885.

FARM FOR SALE!

The subscriber offers at private sale his farm in Gallitzin township, Cambria county, situate two miles north of Ebensburg, containing one hundred and twenty one acres, about 90 acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, having thereon erected a two-story frame house and a new frame barn. A splendid orchard of well selected fruit trees is on the premises and the whole farm is well watered. For particulars call on the subscriber on the premises. Terms reasonable.

ANDREW BISHART.

Cambria twp., Aug. 14th, '85. 3t

An Efficient Remedy

In all cases of Bronchial and Pulmonary Affections is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. As such it is recognized and prescribed by the medical profession, and in many thousands of families, for the past forty years, it has been regarded as an invaluable household remedy. It is a preparation that only requires to be taken in very small quantities, and a few doses of it administered in the early stages of a **cold or cough** will effect a speedy cure, and may, very possibly, save life. There is no doubt whatever that

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Has preserved the lives of great numbers of persons, by arresting the development of **Laryngitis, Bronchitis, Pneumonia,** and **Pulmonary Consumption,** and by the cure of those dangerous maladies. It should be kept ready for use in every family where there are children, as it is a medicine far superior to all others in the treatment of **Croup,** the alleviation of **Whooping Cough,** and the cure of **Colds** and **Influenza,** ailments peculiarly incidental to childhood and youth. Promptitude in dealing with all diseases of this class is of the utmost importance. The loss of a single day may, in many cases, entail fatal consequences. Do not waste precious time in experimenting with medicines of doubtful efficacy, while the malady is constantly gaining a deeper hold, but take at once the speediest and most certain to cure,

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

NOT DEAD YET

VALLIE LUTTRINGER,

MANUFACTURER OF

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE AND TIN ROOFING.

Respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public in general to the fact that he is still carrying on business at the old stand opposite the Mountain House, Ebensburg, and is prepared to supply from a large stock, or manufacture to order, any article in his line, from the smallest to the largest, in the best manner and at the lowest living prices.

☞ No penitentiary work either made or sold at this establishment.

TIN ROOFING a SPECIALTY.

Give me a call and satisfy yourselves as to my work and prices.

V. LUTTRINGER.

Ebensburg, April 13, 1883-tf.

AGENTS READ THIS

We will pay agents a Salary of $100 per month and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new and wonderful invention. Business new to the people. Address, Novelty Manufacturing Co., Marshall, Mich.

Happy Children.

How to Make Them So—Keep Them in Health and They Will Take Care of the Rest.

The joy of every well-regulated household comes chiefly from the children. Thousands of affectionate parents do not take care of their children. Through ignorance more than culpable neglect they suffer them to fall sick and die, when knowledge might have saved them to love and home. Dr. David Kennedy offers his "Favorite Remedy" as emphatically a medicine for his children—gentle in its action, containing ***no harmful ingredients whatever,*** going straight to the blood, which, when impure, is the seat and source of disease. "*Favorite Remedy*" is the friend of childhood and should be found in every nursery in the land. Keep it in your house for your children's sake, as well as for your own. Try it and you will be glad you saw this article. Make no mistakes. The medicine is "*Favorite Remedy*" and the proprietor's name and address: Dr. David Kennedy, Rondout, N Y. One dollar a bottle.

Good Words for a Good Thing.—Dr. David Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy" is exactly what it claims to be, and deserves the praise that are showered upon it by all who have used it. Mr. Israel H. Snyder, of Saugerties, N. Y., says: "My little daughter was covered with Salt Rheum from head to foot; Dr. Kennedy's 'Favorite Remedy' cured her. This was two years ago."

We are not in the Habit of Puffing any sort of patent medicines in our columns, but we happen to know Dr. David Kennedy, of Rondout, N. Y., and can personally testefy to the excellence of the medicine which the Doctor calls "Favorite Remedy." And if a word of ours will persuade anybody to use it and thus find relief from suffering no professional etiquette shall hinder us from saying that word. For diseases of the blood, kidneys and bowels it has no equal. We would not be without it for five times the dollar that it costs.—*Daily Times, Troy, N. Y.*

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SHERIFF.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the Democratic nomination of Sheriff subject to the decision of the Democratic primary elections.

JOSEPH A. GRAY.

Carrolltown, May 8, 1885

FOR SHERIFF.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for Sheriff subject to the decision of the Democratic primary election.

JOHN W. WONDERS.

FOR POOR DIRECTOR.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the nomination of Poor Director subject to the decision of the Democratic primary election.

JOHN FERGUSON,

Blacklick Twp., June 11, 1885.

FOR POOR DIRECTOR.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for Poor Director subject to the decision of the Democratic primary election.

JOHN LITZINGER.

Clearfield township, July 24, '85.

FOR POOR DIRECTOR.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for Poor House Director subject to the decision of the Democratic primary election. JOSEPH CRISTE.

Washington twp., Aug. 7th, '85.

FOR POOR DIRECTOR.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for Poor Director subject to the decision of the Democratic primary election. JOHN RORABAUGH.

Croyle township, Aug. 14, '85.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the nomination of Jury Commissioner subject to the decision of the Democratic primary election.

E. J. BLOUGH,

Scalp Level, Pa.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias Alias Fieri Facias Levari Facias and Vend Expon. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, and to me directed, the following described real estate will be exposed to public sale at the Mansion House, Johnstown, Pa., on

Saturday, Sept. 5th 1885.

at 1 o'clock P. M., to wit:

All the title and interest of William H. Morgan and Martha A. Morgan, of in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in the borough of Conemaugh, Cambria county, Pa., fronting on the Franklin road and running back to an alley, having the property of Lizzie Thomas on the east and property of Cambria Iron Co., on the west, having thereon erected a two-story plank house and outbuildings, now in the occupancy of Ephraim Wills. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of David Teeter.

Also. All the right title and interest of Jeremiah Oaks, of in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in Stonycreek township, Cambria Co., Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a corner of lot No. 9, thence along the west side of 26 feet south, six and one-fourth degrees west, one hundred and five feet to a post, thence south sixty-seven and one half degrees west, fifty one feet to a post, thence by a division line through the original lot north six thenone-fourth degrees east, one hundred and thirty-two and a half feet to line of lot No. 9, thence along said lot No. 9, south eighty-three and three-fourth degrees east, forty-four feet to the place of beginning. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Ephraim P. Hayes.

Also. All the right title and interest of Eliza Peckworth, of in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in the township of Stonycreek, Cambria Co., fronting on the Bedford Pike 83 feet and runing back to an alley 176 feet, having an alley on the northwest and lot of George Eichenolor on the east, having thereon erected a two-story frame house and frame stable, now in the occupancy of Eliza Pickworth and Mrs.—— Mahan. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of the Johnstown Real Co.

Also. All the right title and interest of Hugh Gallagher, of in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in the borough of Prospect, Cambria Co., Pa., fronting on —— street and bounded by lands of G. R. Ellis on the east, on the north by Cambria Iron Co., and on the west by Anthony Rodgers, having thereon erected a two-story plank house and outbuildings, now in the occupancy of Andrew Firear. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of use Wood Morrell & Co., Limited.

Terms of Sale.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid when the property is knocked down and the remaining two-thirds on the confirmation of the deed. D. A. LUTHER,

3t Sheriff.

Ebensburg, Aug. 12, 1885.

TRIAL LIST.—Cases set down for trial on the first week of September Term, beginning on Monday, September 7th, 1885:

FIRST WEEK.

Miller vs. Kennedy et al.
Rosenteel vs. Creswell.

SECOND WEEK.

Shaffer vs. Pickworth.
Condron vs. Wharton.
Wentroth vs. Horne & Co. et al.
Bracken vs. Devlin.
Endler vs. Miller.
Myers vs. Wilkinson.
Mulligan vs. Littinger.
Moore vs. Bender.
Cooperdale Boro. vs. Lower Yoder tp.
Frantz vs. Vockenrode.
Myers Ex'rs vs. Martin.
Murphy vs. Fye.
Fiske vs. Powell.
Cunningham et al vs. Weakland et al.
Andersod vs. Owen.
Tonkin vs. Francisous & Woods.
Milligan vs. Fisher et al.
McMillen & Waters vs. Brendlinger.
Hager vs. Griffith et al.
Helsel's Ex'rs vs. Storm.
Childs vs. Ecoff & Co.
Anderson vs. Notley.
McCague's Adm'rs vs. Hawksworth.
Custer vs. Custer.
Mellon vs. Watt.

Prothonotary's Office, } H. A. SHOEMAKER,
Eb'g Aug. 10, 1885. } Prothonotary.

NOTICE!

Notice is hereby given that the following account has been filed in the Court or Common Pleas, of Cambria county, Pa., and will be offered for confirmation by said Court on the first Monday of September next. The first and partial account of Thomas D. Powers, Assignee of Mrs Rose McGough.

3t H. A. SHOEMAKER,
Prothonotary.

Ebensburg, August 3, 1885.

REMOVAL!

—)o(—

Alfred E. Goetz,

—)o(—

Altoon's Leading Merchant Tailor, Has Removed to Much Larger and More Commodious Quarters.

—)o(—

TWO SQUARES ABOVE HIS

[—old stand to—]

No. 1511 Eleventh Avenue,

—)o(—

Where His Fall and Winter Stock is Now Ready for Inspection. For Fashionable Fabric, a Beautiful Fit and Good Workmanship, go to GOETZ, the Tailor,

—)o(—

11th Avenue, Near 16th St., ALTOONA, P

SELWYN HALL

A thorough preparatory School for —— heard of here all my —— directed upon the Military Plan —— name in the —— admitted. Send for catalogue —— Rogue's Harbor. For information, address Rev. L. C. BISHOP, Head Master.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, alias Fieri Facias Pluries Fieri Facias and Vend Expon Levari Facias and Test Vend Expon, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in Ebensburg, on

Monday, Sept. 7th, 1885.

at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following real estate to wit:

All the right title and interest of Elizabeth C. Brady and Ellen Parrish, of in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in the borough of Gallitzin, Cambria county, Pa., fronting on Main St., on the east and running back to land of D. Watts on the west, adjoining lot of Dr. Geo. W. Miller on the north, Mrs. Mary C. Kaylor on the south, having thereon erected a two-story plank house and outbuildings, now in the occupancy of Thomas Burkey and Geo. Yeckly, Jr. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Michael Bracken.

Also. All the right title and interest of Mich'l Brickner, of in and all that certain lot of ground situate in the borough of Gallitzin, Cambria Co., Pa., fronting on Main street on the west and running back to alley on the east, adjoining property of Albert Bender, dec'd on the north and Forest street on the south, having thereon erected a two-story frame house and outbuildings, now in the occupancy of Michael Brickner. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Equitable Loan and Building association.

Also. All the right title and interest of Francis Burk, of in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in the borough of Gallitzin, Cambria Co., Pa., fronting on Main St., and running back along Forest St., 170 feet to an alley and adjoining the land of Jacob Fogle or, the 420th, having thereon erected a two-story plank house one story plank store house and plank stable, now in the occupancy of F. N. Burk.

Also. All the right title and interest of Francis N. Burk, of in and to all that certain piece of land situate in the borough of Gallitzin, Cambria Co., Pa., fronting on Main St., 50 feet and running back along Forest St., 170 feet to an alley, adjoining the land of Joseph Durbin, having thereon erected a two-story plank house and outbuildings, now in the occupancy of —— Campbell and Mrs. Jennie Cooper. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of the Penn Building and Loan association.

Also. All the right title —— and interest of Charles Gaugler, of —— in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in White township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of P. A. A. Flynn on the north, heirs of Isaac Gates on the east, Luther and Byers on the south and John Long on the west, containing about 71 acres, about 25 acres of which are cleared and having thereon erected a 1½-story log house and frame kitchen, now in the occupancy of John Long, a small one story plank house and log stable, now in the occupancy of Wm. Connelly. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of A. V. Barker.

Also. All the right title and interest of Matthias Kessler, of in and to a piece or parcel of land situate partly in Reade township and partly in White township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of Hon. John Dean, Martin Tighe and others, containing one hundred and seventy acres more or less, about thirty acres cleared, having thereon erected a two-story frame house, now in the occupancy of ——. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of A. H. Fiske & Co., now for the use of the United States.

Also. All the right title and interest of John Swires, of in and to all that certain tract of land situate in Dean township, Cambria Co. Pa., adjoining lands of Cambria Iron Co., on the west, John Dean on the south and others, containing 400 acres, more or less, about 40 acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a two-story plank house, a two-story frame house, frame stable, steam saw mill and other outbuildings, now in the occupancy of John Swires and Jamer Swires. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Elisha Elliott.

Also. All the right title and interest of Alexander Troxell, of in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Reade township, Cambria Co., Pa., adjoining lands of U. C. Mathelen, Wm. Smith, George Kuhn and others, containing 100 acres, more or less, about 70 acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a two story plank house weather boarded and log barn, now in the occupancy of A. Troxell. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Joseph Bardine, for use of Samuel Matthews.

Also. All the right title and interest of William H. Burgoon, of in and to all the following described building and lot of ground, viz.: A two-story frame house of building situate in White township, Cambria Co., Pa., on a piece or parcel of land containing about twenty acres, more or less, bounded on the east by Charles Barnhart, on the east by Dobart and Luther, south by Larry Burgoon and north by land of James Punkst and Charles Bunstead, the house being twenty-six feet wide by thirty-four feet long and eighteen feet high. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of D & C. Moore.

Also. All the right title and interest of William L. Shumaker, of in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in the East Ward of Ebensburg Borough, Cambria Co., Pa., fronting on Crawford St., on the south and running back to property of John Gardner on the north, having lot of John Garman on the east and lot of Mrs. Ann Patterson on the west, containing ¼ of an acre, having thereon erected a one and half story frame house and outbuildings, now in the occupancy of John Folsom. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of David M. Loudon.

Also. All the right title and interest of George F. Miller, of in and to all the following described building and lot of ground situate upon a certain piece of land within the township of Reade, in the county of Cambria, Pa., and known as the Miller farm, adjoining lands of John Gwinn, G. W. Oree and others, said building is a dwelling house of two stories, size twenty feet by twenty-eight feet plank frame from eighteen feet high, &c., now in the occupancy of Geo. F. Miller. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of E. F. Spencer.

Terms of sale—One-third of the purchase money to be paid when the property is knock down and the remaining two-thirds at the confirmation of the deed. D. A. LUTHER,

Sheriff.

Ebensburg, Aug. 12, '85. 3t

Larry Institute AND Union Business College.

S. W. Corner Penn Ave. and Sixth St., PITTSBURG, PA.

HON. WM. A. HERRON, Pres. of Board of Trustees. J. F. ANDREWS, Sec'y of Board.

The Largest, Most Thorough, Practical and Successful

How Blondin Crossed Niagara.

Blondin had instructed me what I should do. I was to put my weight on his shoulders with my arms and clasp his body about with my legs. But I could not put my weight on his legs; that would encumber his movements. I had to keep all the weight on his shoulders. In July, 1860, we went across. I took my place on Blondin's back, and he began the descent of the rope on the Canadian side. By reason of the fact that I had to bear my weight on his shoulders and had to use my arms with main strength to support myself, frequent rests were necessary. I told him when I wanted to rest, and then I dropped down on one foot and waited till my arms were relieved, when I would spring up again, using only my arms to lift and hold myself in place. There was a great crowd there. I did not see them at first. I did not remember what I thought. From my place on Blondin's back I could look out to the other shore and see below me the stunted pines thrusting their sharp points up from the edge of the foaming water ready to split us if we fell. I remember, too, that I was anxious to get over, and recall, too, that the great rope before us made swings from side to side. We afterward knew that the rope swung forty feet in the centre; I felt the necessity of preserving my self-possession and I did it. There was forty feet length between the guys on one side and those on the other that it was impossible to make steady. It was the middle span. Below us 250 feet roared the river, and over it we swung from side to side, still moving on steadily, however. Blondin never trembled. When we had gone about ten feet on this middle span somebody on the other side pulled the guy line. We afterwards found out it was done intentionally, and the rope was stopped in it swing. Blondin stopped, and his pole went from side to side in a vain effort to secure his balance. At one time it was up and down on the right side, at another, up and down on the left, and I recall with wonder that I was only curious to know whether he would succeed in getting control of himself or not. I didn't feel any fear. Failing of getting his balance he started to run across the horrible span, and we safely reached the point where the guy rope came out from the American shore. Then, to steady himself, Blondin put his foot on the guy rope and tried to stop, but the guy line broke, and with a dash of speed he ran swiftly twenty-five feet further to the next point, where the guys met the main rope. There he recovered his balance, and whispered rather than said: "Descendez vous." The perspiration stood out on his neck in great beads, and we balanced ourselves on the swaying rope. Presently he said "Allons," and I raised myself to his shoulders and we went on in safety and without incident toward the shore. It was not until we landed that I realized what had been done. Then it occurred to me that the man who pulled the guy rope was one of those who bet the feat could not be accomplished and my indignation mastered my reactionary feeling of fear. You see, many thousands of dollars were bet upon the ability of Blondin to carry a man over, and human cupidity stops at no sacrifice. Then there were the congratulations and the praise of pluck and the rest of it, so that in my foolish, boyish elation I forgot everything else. I do remember—as we approached the shore—the wonderful tableau of 100,000 people who stood gazing at us. Thousands of them turned their faces away, or half turning, cast glances over their shoulders at us. I remember their white faces—their strained positions of anxiety—women who stared, white and motionless, and men who wept, and as we drew near the bank the crowd surged toward us, and Blondin stopped, fearing they would push each other over the precipice. Then the crowd was still again, and with a quick run we came to the shore and sprang to the ground. I remember one man seizing me in his arms and lifting me high in the air, saying: "Thank God, this thing is over!"—*Harry Colcord, in Chicago News.*

Pointers for Advertisers.

Don't expect an advertisement to bear fruit in one night.

You can't eat enough in a week to last for a year, and you can't advertise on that plan, either.

The enterprising advertiser proves that he understands how to buy because in advertising he knows how to sell.

People who advertise only once in three months forget that most folks cannot remember anything longer than about seven days.

If you can arouse curiosity by an advertisement, it is a great point gained. The fair sex doesn't hold all the curiosity in the world.

Quitting advertising in dull times is like tearing out a dam because the water is low. Either plan will prevent good time from ever coming.

Trying to do business without advertising is like winking at a pretty girl through a pair of green goggles. You may know what you are doing, but nobody else does.

TRUE WORDS.—Truer words than the following were never uttered: "When a fast youth goes astray friends gather around him in order to restore him to the path of virtue. Gentleness and kindness are lavished upon him to restore him to manly grace. No one would ever suspect that he had sinned. But when a poor girl has been betrayed, she receives the brand of society and henceforth is driven from the ways of virtue. The betrayer is honorably received; but there is no peace for her this side of the grave. Society has no loving, helping hand for her, no smile of peace, or voice of forgiveness. There is a deep wrong in this, and fearful are the consequences. And yet, to our shame be it said, in this christian land we boast of humanity and kindness to women.

TEACHER: "Johnnie, how many times will nine go in twelve?"

Johnnie: 'Once.'

Teacher: 'And how many times over?'

Johnnie: 'Three. Two change pitchers and change catcher.'

A GREAT many men get their fingers burned with [illegible].

Mary Anderson writes: I am delighted with your Coraline Corset. It is perfect in fit and elegant in design and workmanship.

FLEXIBLE HIP HEALTH NURSING ABDOMINAL CORALINE

Coraline is not Hemp, Jute, Tampico, or Mexican Grass.
Coraline is used in no goods except those sold by WARNER BROTHERS.
The genuine **Coraline** is superior to whalebone, and gives honest value and perfect satisfaction.
Imitations are a fraud and dear at any price.
For sale by all leading merchants. Price from $1.00 up.
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353 BROADWAY, New York. 141 & 143 WABASH AVE., Chicago.

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WHOLESALE HEADQUARTERS
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Merchants and Milliners will receive our Monthly Journal of Fashion *Free* if they will send us their address.

Nos. 820, 822 & 824 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

1885. 1885.

THE WEEKLY POST

Under a Democratic National Administration.

The Will of the People Vindicated and the Great Wrong Righted.

THE PITTSBURG WEEKLY POST

congratulates its Democratic readers on the dawn of a new year, under conditions that have not existed for a quarter of a century—

"Ring out the old, ring in the new,
Ring out the false, ring in the true."

Cleveland and Hendricks have been elected. After the fourth of March there will be a Democratic administration at Washington, with great possibilities for the progress, prosperity and advancement of the country.

As THE POST has labored unceasingly for twenty-five years for these glorious results, so it will extend to the new administration a hearty greeting and a cordial support in the re-establishment of principles and policies vital to the public welfare, by reforming abuses, righting wrongs and asserting the supremacy of the Democratic faith. We are on the threshhold of important events and great changes. To a Democrat who aided in Cleveland's election, the future is full of interest and hope.

THE WEEKLY POST will aim to keep fully abreast of the times in everything relating to the incoming administration. Its policy at home and abroad will be intelligently dispensed, generously supported or candidly and kindly criticised. No year in the history of this journal promises to be so replete with matters of interest to Democrats as the one which we are about to enter. The meeting of Congress, the declaration of the Presidential vote, the inauguration, the new Cabinet, the changes in the public service, the *opening up of the books*, all are of great concern. THE WEEKLY POST will furnish the earliest intelligence, with judicious comment from the old Democratic standpoint. Success will not hamper it any more than a quarter of a century of defeat impaired its energies.

The session of the Legislature, with a Reform Governor opposed to a Republican majority, promises to be fruitful of important issues and exciting incident. The coming session of Congress will be even more interesting in its broader field.

In all its varied departments, THE WEEKLY POST will run at excellence and reliability. Its literary, miscellaneous, news and local departments will be maintained in their utmost efficiency, while its market reports will be prepared with greater care and precision than ever before and made absolutely reliable.

Now the time for Democrats everywhere to take hold, cement and strengthen the party and its chosen representatives, by extending the circulation of Democratic papers. We are no longer on the defensive—we are done with apologizing—the party to day stands for a majority of the American people, and in a few weeks it will be called on to administer the general Government. Truth is mighty and has prevailed.

Single Subscription, one year, postage prepaid..... $1.25
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JAS. P. BARR & CO.,
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PE-RU-NA

Peruna is composed wholly of numerous vegetable ingredients, each one of which is acknowledged by the medical profession of the most potent character as the herbal remedies known to medical science. It cures without failure every case of

Chronic Catarrh, Consumption, General and Nervous Debility, Neuralgia, Chronic Rheumatism, Diabetis, Stone in the Bladder, Bright's Disease, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and Diseases of the Stomach.

If your Druggist is out of our pamphlets on the "Ills of Life," or if you are laboring under a disease not mentioned in it or in the above advertisements, address the proprietors, S. B. Hartman & Co., Columbus, Ohio. (No. 4.)

MANALIN positively cures Constipation, Piles and Diarrhœa. Sold by all druggists. One dollar per bottle; six for $5.00. Directions in English and German.

Consult Dr. BUTTS
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In diseases of the Blood, Skin and Bones,—Nervous Debility, Impotency, Organic Weakness, Gonorrhœa, Syphilitic and Mercurial Affections. Scientific treatment, safe and sure remedies. Deformities Treated. Consultation free, personally or by mail, Questions for thorough diagnosis should send their address. Persons corresponding will state their advantages. If in need a truss, send for circular. Dr. C. L. LABARGE, Free'n and Physician in Charge. Address Dr. La Barge, Institute, 920 Locust st., St. Louis, Mo. Successor to Dr. Butts' Dispensary. Established 20 Years.

Hints for the Farmer.

A great mistake is sometimes made in ventilating cellars and milk houses. The object of ventilation is to keep the cellars cool and dry, but this object often fails of being accomplished by a common mistake and instead the cellar is made both warm and damp. A cool place should never be ventilated, unless the air admitted is cooler than the air within, or at least as cool as that, or a very little warmer. The warmer the air the more moisture it holds in suspension. Necessarily, the cooler the air the more this moisture is condensed and precipitated. When a cool cellar is aired on a warm day, the entering air being in motion appears cool; but as it fills the cellar, the cooler air with which it becomes mixed chills it, the moisture becomes condensed, and dew is deposited on the cold walls, and may often be seen running down them in streams. Then the cellar is damp and soon becomes mouldy. To avoid this the windows should only be opened late at night—the last thing before retiring. There is no fear that the night air is unhealthful; it is as pure as the air of midday, and is really drier. The cool air enters the apartment during the night and circulates through it. The window should be closed before sunrise in the morning and kept closed and shaded during the day. If the air of a cellar is damp it may be thoroughly dried by placing in it a peck of fresh lime in an open box. A peck of lime will absorb about seven pounds, or more than three quarts of water, and in this way a cellar or milk room may soon be dried, even in the hottest weather. A bushel of lime absorbs twenty-seven pounds of water, and still appears as a dry powder. In this condition it appears to be very useful to spread over the garden or lawn, or around fruit trees, or it may be used for whitewash. This precaution is often necessary in the dairy because of the prevalence, where the air is damp, of mildews and the various forms of mould. The orange and red kinds of mould especially, which sometimes form upon the cream, have a most injurious effect upon the buttter.—*American Agriculturist.*

SHELTER IN PASTURES.

In some sections of the country pastures are supplied with shade trees that serve as a shelter from the rays of a scorching sun and a partial shelter from the pelting of the merciless storm. When this natural provision does not exist some sort of shelter should be provided temporarily. This may be accomplished by erecting one or two sheds without any siding—a simple roof that while affording shelter also admits a free circulation of air. This of course for early spring or late fall shelter when storms prevail would not be as suitable as an enclosed structure. When pastures are so situated as to have no open connection with the barnyard or farm buildings to which the cattle can go for shelter from storms, it would be well to erect a shed with large doors that may be thrown open in hot weather or kept closed for stormy weather. A structure of this kind need not be expensive nor so elaborate in construction but that any farmer of average capacity could erect it alone. The roof might be made of boards and replaced when worn or too badly warped. All the lumber that need be required would be two sills of the length of the building required, six by six inches, two of a length to correspond with the width of the structure; four or six posts of the same dimensions, six feet long, (as the shelter need not be high), two plates and two cross-beams, (or three if the length requires that, the middle be tied) four by six inches; a ridge pole of the length of the building; two pieces four by four inches to serve as purlin plates, with which to form the roof of the boards, putting them on up and down, and some short pieces to use for braces and to support ridge pole and purlins, and studding for the doors. The sills may be halved together, also the plates and cross-beams, and the posts cut square and spiked. Such a structure twelve by twenty feet would require about 600 feet of lumber and 1,000 feet of boards and a few pounds of nails. Is there a farmer who is unwilling to do so little for the comfort of his animals? —*Germantown Telegraph.*

WHERE THE NEGRO IS INDIGENOUS.—It is a common mistake to regard the term negro as synonomous with Africa. The word negro does not denote a nation, but an ideal type constituted by the assemblage of certain physical characteristics exemplified in the natives of certain portions of Africa and their descendants in America and the West Indies. As a rule, the prevalent color in Africa is that of the Arab, Indian and Australian. The true negro districts are the Senegal, the Gambia, the Niger and the intermediate rivers of the coast, parts of Sudania, Sennaar, Kardofan and Darfur. People who are certainly not negroes inhabit the whole coast of the Mediterranean, the desert, the Kaffir and Hottentot areas south of the line, Abyssinia and the middle and lower Nile. This does not leave much territory for the typical negro.

AN INEXPENSIVE HAMMOCK.—The season for hammocks is here, says a writer in an exchange, and I will tell you a comfortable one. Bring your old flour barrel from the cellar or store room, knock it to pieces and clean and paint the staves. Procure a rope four times in length of the place it is to be suspended, and in size a little larger than a clothes line. Now halve your rope, double each piece in the middle, and commencing two yards or so from the end, weave it over and under each stave about three inches from the end of each one, which will bring the rope crossed between each; do both sides the same and your hammock is complete. One end of the rope should be fastened up higher than the other. At first this may not seem firm, but when there is any weight on it the rope becomes 'taut' and secure.

A TROY editor in making out his returns in his obituarials, is explicit to a commendable degree. For instance, such an occurs: "Died, John Smith, this custodia days, unmarried." *Harrisburg Pa.* this paper.

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HUNT'S KIDNEY-LIVER REMEDY NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL

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CURES ALL DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS LIVER BLADDER AND URINARY ORGANS DROPSY GRAVEL DIABETES BRIGHT'S DISEASE PAINS IN THE BACK LOINS OR SIDE NERVOUS DISEASES RETENTION OR NON-RETENTION OF URINE. PRICE $1.25. Send for Pamphlet of Testimonials. HUNT'S REMEDY CO., Providence, R. I.

Physicians' Testimony.

A. W. Brown, M.D., of Providence, R. I., says: "I have used HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY in my practice for the past sixteen years, and I cheerfully recommend it as being a *safe* and *reliable* remedy."

Another prominent doctor of Providence says that "I am frequently urged to use other preparations as substitutes for HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY. I find on trying them that they are worthless in comparison to it."

An Old Lady.

"My mother, 76 years old, has chronic kidney complaint and dropsy. Nothing has ever helped her like HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY. She has received great benefit from 8 bottles and we think it will cure her."—W. W. Sunderland, Builder, Danbury, Conn.

A Minister's Wife.

Rev. Anthony Atwood, of Philadelphia, says:—"HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY has cured my wife of Dropsy in its worst form. All say that it is a miracle."

General Chase.

General Chase of Rhode Island says: "I always keep HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY in my house. Taken in small doses occasionally at night, it prevents headache, and regulates the kidneys, stomach and other organs." 10

"Disease soon shaken, by HUNT'S REMEDY taken."

C. N. CRITTENTON, N. Y., General Agent.

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An Independent Newspaper of Democratic Principles, but not Controlled by any Set of Politicians or Manipulators; Devoted to Collecting and Publishing all the News of the Day in the most Interesting Shape and with the greatest possible Promptness, Accuracy and Impartiality; and to the Promotion of Democratic Ideas and Policy in the affairs of Government, Society and Industry.

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PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
the popular favorite for dressing the hair. Restoring the color when gray, and preventing Dandruff. It cleanses the scalp, stops the hair falling, and is sure to please. 50c. and $1. sizes at Druggists.

PARKER'S TONIC
The Best Cough Cure you can use
and the best known preventive of Consumption. PARKER'S TONIC kept in a home is a sentinel to keep sickness out. Used discreetly it keeps the blood pure and the Stomach, Liver and Kidneys in working order. Coughs and Colds vanish before it. It builds up the health.
If you suffer from Debility, Skin Eruptions, Cough, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Kidney, Urinary or Female Complaints, or any disorder of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, Blood or Nerves, don't wait till you are sick in bed, but use PARKER'S TONIC to-day; it will give you new life and vigor.
HISCOX & CO., N. Y.
Sold by Druggists. Large saving buying $1 size.

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R. R. LANDS
In Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon.
From Lake Superior to Puget Sound.
At prices ranging chiefly from $2 to 16 per acre, on 5 to 10 years' time. This is the Best Country for settling Good Homes now open for settlement.
FREE 320 acres OR MORE THAN HALF of all the Public Lands disposed of in 1883, were in the Northern Pacific country. Books and Maps sent FREE, describing the Northern Pacific Country, the Railroad Lands for Sale and the FREE Government Lands. Address, CHAS. B. LAMBORN, Land Com'r, N. P. R. R., St. Paul, Minn.

SELLERS' LIVER PILLS
have stood for 20 years at the head of Liver Pills. Sold by druggists everywhere. Price, 25 cents per box. Sent by mail, postage free, for 25 cents. Manufactured only by E. E. SELLERS & CO., Proprietors, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Round-Up of the Gypsies.

Every year as soon as the winter snow begins to melt on nearly every road within a radius of 500 miles of Chicago, gypsy trains can be seen wending their way to the metropolis. The suburbs of Chicago are the yearly meeting-place of all the gypsy families of the West and South. Often these families, such as the Stanley and Butler tribes, number hundreds of persons. They camp conveniently near the city. Few of the Romany folks can write, and there is little exchanging of letters among kin. The time passed near the city is the visiting period when relatives learn of each other, and when matches between the gypsy youths. The Romany tenting season about Chicago usually begins in March. Camp is broken about this time. The tribes scatter, some individual families going in one direction, some in another, to meet again when a year has passed.

All winter, before coming to the city's boundaries, the men have been engaged in various country places buying up horses, and fitting them for the market. These horses are brought into the city by the gypsy vender. They are disposed of at handsome profits. The gypsy is, therefore, never poor. Invariably he has plenty of ready money. He invests his wealth in no permanent way. Seldom does he entrust it to the keeping of a bank. If he buys land with it and settles down upon a farm, even for a short time, he is no longer a Rom. Albeit, some of the youngest gypsies in America have shown a disposition within the last few years to ignore the custom of their fathers and settle themselves to the steady calling of farmers. A few are located in cities as horse dealers.

The gypsy is prodigal in his expenditures. He does not save. Everything that the market affords in the way of eatables he buys. He is especially fastidious in regard to the selection of the meats which he eats, and particular about his butter. Nothing is saved from one day's provisions for the next day's meals. Whatever remains is thrown to the dogs or to waste. Gypsy cooking is rude and often unclean, but the eatables are the best that money can buy. The gypsy is not a thief. He is no purloiner of chickens. He has no need to steal for he has a sufficiency without. He will tell you with justifiable pride that in all the length and breadth of the land not one prison shelters a gypsy.

"We break no law," he will tell you. So he has in this western world, ceased to be a beggar and a thief. He has, however, persisted in being a vagabond outcast. Yet as such he has prospered. Many a gypsy who camps about Chicago has more than $100,000. He keeps his money in the most idle and careless fashion. It is wadded in his capacious pocket, tuckled about the crevice of his wagons, hidden in the bedding. As a horse-trader he is of necessity a cheat. But he steals nothing. It is folly to search gypsy camps for stolen goods or missing children.

Cupping and Leeching.

"I commenced the practice of cupping and leeching for the cure of many of the ills that man is heir to some sixty years ago," said Mrs. Harriet O'Connor, an octogenarian, who resides, still hale and hearty, on Fifth street below South, Philadelphia. "When I started practicing in this city there were about three hundred persons engaged in the business, and many a struggling artist earned his first dollar in painting the fancy signs that adorned the window sills or hung projecting from the front of the office of the leecher. The practice has declined within the last few years, and at present there are only twelve persons in the whole city following the profession for a livelihood."

The leeches used now are brought from Sweden and Norway, although those found in the pine districts of New Jersey are much more preferable. Foreign leeches will take from three to five times their weight in blood, six being applied for every fluid ounce of blood to be drawn. When leeches are scarce they are utilized several times before being thrown away, and to compel them to disgorge salt is thrown upon them or they are squeezed with the fingers, great care being taken not to crush them. They are imported into this country by a firm whose office is in Maiden Lane, New York, who collect orders from its customers, and make but one general importation, receiving fully 2,000,000 leeches per year. The average price is about $8 per thousand and the cost price and freight are about $2. The profit is simply enormous. The leeches are packed in moss and shipped in air tight wooden buckets, and must be kept in a cool, dark place. Attempts have been made to breed the foreign leech, but with no success. Barbers some thirty years ago were not considered proficient in their trade unless possessed of a knowledge of cupping and leeching.

Two of the most fashionable ladies in Austin were conversing a few days ago, when one of them said there was a very dangerous dog in her neighborhood.

'Has he bitten anybody?' asked one of the ladies.

'Yesterday he caught a little pig by the ear and bit it terribly.'

'Is that so? If he is that kind of a dog I'm not going to let my child play with it; I can tell you that now.'

M. H. GILCHRIST, of Philadelphia, owns an imported Shetland pony mare six years old, 29 inches high, weight 75 pounds; measuring 39 inches from nose to tail, 12 inches round stifle, 4¼ round the hock, 33 round the girth, and 17 inches from wither to couplings. She takes a nine-inch collar.

A BIT of real life—a piece of boarding-house cheese.

A LOVE'S sacrifice—taking the smaller plate of ice cream.

BOSTON maidens love flowers. It is haughty-culture, don't you know.

THERE is nothing so certain in this world as that baseball is uncertain.

A PONY of brandy at night often becomes a nightmare before morning.

FOR a street cleaner that will do its work thoroughly we suggest a mad dog.

"Rough on Rats."
Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bedbugs.

Heart Pains.
Palpitation, dropsical swellings, dizziness, indigestion, headache, sleeplessness cured by Wells' Health Renewer.

"Rough on Corns."
Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." 15c. Quick complete cure. Hard or soft corns, warts, bunions.

"Buchu-Paiba."
Quick, complete cure, all kidney, bladder and urinary diseases, scalding, irritation, stone, gravel, catarrh of the bladder. $1. druggists.

Bed-Bugs, Flies.
Flies, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, gophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c.

Thin People.
"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures dyspepsia, impotence, sexual debility. $1.

"Rough on Pain."
Cures cholera, colic, cramps, diarrhœa, aches, pains, sprains, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism. 20c. Rough on Pain Plasters, 15c.

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If you are failing, broken, worn out and nervous, use 'Well's Health Renewer.' $1. Druggists.

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Cures piles or hemorrhoids, itching, protruding, bleeding, internal or other. Internal and external remedy in each package. Sure cure, 50c. Druggists.

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Ladies who would retain freshness and vivacity, don't fail to try "Wells' Health Renewer."

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"Rough on Itch" cures humors, eruptions, ringworm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains.

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Ebensburg, April 24, 1885.-tf.

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D. M. CHUTE.
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Sole Prop's West's Liver Pills.

"O, Lor' Hit 'Im Again!"

In the early days of Methodism in Scotland, a certain congregation, where there was but one rich man, desired to build a new chapel. A church meeting was held. The old rich Scotchman rose and said: "Brethren, we dinna need a new chapel; I'll give £5 for repairs."

Just then a bit of plaster falling from the ceiling hit him on the head.

Looking up and seeing how bad it was, he said: "Brethren, its worse than I thought; I'll make it 50 pun'."

"Oh, Lord," exclaimed a devoted brother on a back seat, "hit 'im again!"

There are many human tabernacles which are in sore need of radical building over, but we putter and fuss and repair in spots without satisfactory results. It is only when we are personally alarmed at the real danger that we act independently and do the right thing. Then it is that we most keenly regret because we did not sooner use our judgment, follow the advice born of the experience of others and jump away from our perils.

Thousands of persons who will read this paragraph are in abject misery to-day when they might be in a satisfactory condition. They are weak, lifeless, full of odd aches and pains, and every year they know they are getting worse, even though the best doctors are patching them in spots. The origin of these aches and pains is the kidneys and liver, and if they would build these all over new with Warner's safe cure as millions have done, and cease investing their money in miserable unsuccessful patchwork, they would be well and happy and would bless the day when the Lord "hit 'em" indicated the commonsense course for them to pursue.—*London Press.*

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Millions bear testimony to its wonderful curative effects.
It is a purely Vegetable Preparation, made from the native herbs and roots of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol.
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It is the great Blood Purifier and Life-giving Principle; a Gentle Purgative and Tonic; a perfect Restorer and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the power of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to.
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No person can take BITTERS according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.
Bilious, Remittent, Intermittent and Malarial Fevers are prevalent throughout the United States, particularly in the valleys of our great rivers and their vast tributaries during the Summer and Autumn, especially during seasons of unusual heat and dryness.
Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels. To their treatment, a purgative, exerting powerful influence upon these organs, is absolutely necessary.
There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as it will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.
Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fortified.
It will give tone to the stomach, and stimulate the torpid Liver and Bowels, cleansing the whole system of all impure matter, and infusing vigor to the frame, and carrying off without the aid of Calomel, or other mineral, all poisonous matter from the system. It is easy of administration, prompt in action, and certain in its results.
Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Pneumonia, Dizziness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are effectually relieved by VINEGAR BITTERS.
For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, the Bitters have no equal. In these, as in all constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS has shown its great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.
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In conclusion: Give the Bitters a trial. It will speak for itself. One bottle is a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.
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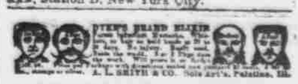

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Are the harvest tools housed?

Briers cut down will receive a severe check.

Wet muck is usually about nine tenths water.

Wire worms are not the cause of scaly potatoes.

Take time to decide what kind of wheat you had better sow.

In the heat of summer see that the fowls have plenty of fresh water.

Have you bought the flock of sheep you thought of fattening? Don't delay.